

m. 149
PC



Nigeria

1954



LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
ELEVEN SHILLINGS NET

Crown copyright 1958



22501404584

NIGERIA

Report for the year
1954

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1958

Ann Rep
WA 28

HN 5
G 78

Chapter 1
1954

CONTENTS

PART I

Chapter 1	General Review	page 3
-----------	----------------	--------

PART II

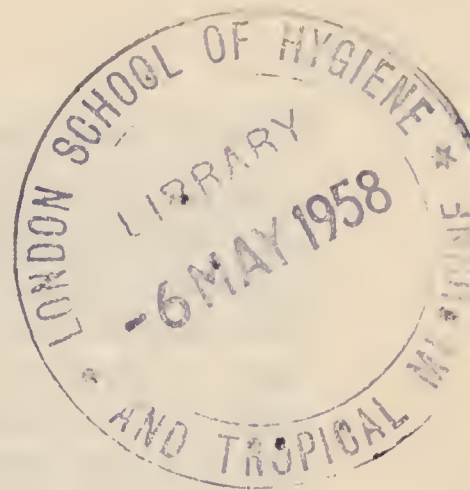
Chapter 1	Population	6
2	Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation	8
3	Public Finance and Taxation	18
4	Currency and Banking	30
5	Commerce	32
6	Production	36
7	Social Services	98
8	Legislation	140
9	Justice, Police and Prisons	143
10	Public Utilities and Public Works	159
11	Communications	164
12	Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services	181
13	Local Forces	193
14	General	195

PART III

Chapter 1	Geography and Climate	197
2	History	200
3	Administration	213
4	Weights and Measures	219
5	Reading List	219

APPENDICES: A	The Council of Ministers	223
B	Regional Executive Councils	223
C	The House of Representatives	224
D	Regional Legislative Houses	226
E	Assignment of Responsibilities to Members of the Council of Ministers	230
F	Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes, Actual Expenditure 1953-54	233

A map will be found facing the last page.



PART I

General Review

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EVENTS

IN January the Constitutional Conference was resumed in Lagos under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The most important decisions of the Conference were: the establishment of a federal system of government; the regionalisation of the Judiciary and the Public Service, and the financial arrangements devised to give Regional Governments a share of the national revenue based for the first time on principles of derivation as well as population. The financial arrangements followed from a report prepared for the resumed conference by a Fiscal Commissioner (*Cmd.* 9026).

Following the Conference, the first half of the year was taken up with preparations for the introduction of the new constitutional arrangements. The Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council was published in September, 1954, and came into effect on the 1st of October. Elections to the reconstituted Federal House of Representatives were held in November and December with the result that the Northern Peoples' Congress (N.P.C.) gained 84 seats, the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (N.C.N.C.) 59 seats, and the Action Group and its supporters 25 seats. Owing to the fact that out of the 42 seats allotted to the Western Region in the House of Representatives, 23 were won by the N.C.N.C., no Federal Minister was associated with the political party in power in the Western Region. The Council of Ministers therefore consisted of three Ministers drawn from the N.P.C., six Ministers drawn from the N.C.N.C., one Minister representing the interests of the Southern Cameroons, and three *ex officio* members, with the Governor-General as President.

The year 1954 marked an important stage in Nigeria's constitutional progress. For the first time in its history two out of the three Regional Governments became wholly Nigerian with their own Regional Premiers, and, at the centre, Federal Ministers were charged with responsibility for departments within their portfolios. These developments were a natural signal to the process of decentralisation which had been going on since 1947. This process is not yet complete, and will not be so until the constitutional pattern for a fully independent Nigeria has been worked out. In 1954, both in the Northern Region and at the centre, expatriate officials continued to sit on the Executive Council and in the Council of Ministers. The constant process of change imposed a considerable burden on the administration, both Regional and Federal, and it is a signal tribute to the Civil Service that the many changes caused by continued constitutional revision were introduced without friction and delay.

Local Government

In the Northern Region the process of amalgamation continued, and with the introduction of new legislation by the Regional Government it became possible to vary the type and functions of councils to suit local conditions. The need for training local government staff had long been recognised and a step was taken to this end by the opening, at Zaria, of an Institute of Administration. One of the primary objects of this was the training of various categories of Native Authority officials.

In the Eastern Region, responsibility for local government was, on the 1st October, assumed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs under the direct control of the Premier. Progress in the development of local government on the United Kingdom pattern, in accordance with the provisions of the Eastern Region Local Government Law, 1953, continued. It was expected that by the 1st April, 1955, the Native Authority system would persist in only five divisions of the Region.

In the Western Region, the process of amalgamation and re-organisation which had been going on since 1916 was further continued along the lines provided for in the Western Region Local Government Law, 1953. Under this law, independent district and local councils have been progressively set up to replace existing native authority councils. In 1954, local government councils were established in four Divisions and in Ibadan District, and all-purpose District Councils in four other places in the Region.

In the Southern Cameroons the process of federation continued, particularly in Bamenda Province. The forms of Native Authority ranged from hierarchic to conciliar, depending on tradition and the extent to which it had been possible to introduce democratic forms without destroying the established social system.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

There was continued expansion in the value of overseas trade to a total of some £263 million as against £233 million in the previous year. Prices of produce were generally high, and revenue collections exceeded estimates by a considerable margin. As a result of the changes in the system of revenue allocation, based on the findings of the Fiscal Commissioner and incorporated in the Constitution Order in Council, Regional Governments enjoyed a greater share of revenues collected centrally by the Federal Government. Approximately £27·4 million out of a total Federal revenue of £62·4 million was paid to Regional Governments in the financial year 1954–55, as against £9·9 million out of a total revenue of £50·3 million in 1951–52. The economy of the country expanded and strengthened during the year, owing largely to the continued high prices paid for produce.

Although the economy of the country remains predominantly agricultural, progress continued to be made in the establishment of minor industries. West Africa's first margarine factory was opened at Apapa in February. In the Eastern Region, plans for establishing a cement factory at Nkalagu near Enugu were to be implemented following the

receipt of a report by technical experts. In the Western Region, a rubber factory being constructed for the Western Region Production Development Board near Benin was expected to start processing latex into high grade rubber by the end of the year.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

The Ten Year Plan of Development and Welfare, which was initiated in 1945 and revised in 1951, continued: a list of the main schemes being undertaken is given in Appendix F. The Plan was to continue until the 1st March, 1956, when it was expected that the existing system of allocating Colonial Development and Welfare funds would be reviewed. The need for expert advice in economic planning had long been recognised and it was at last possible to obtain the services of a team of experts from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development who visited Nigeria in 1953. The Mission's Report, which was published in September, 1954, is recognised as a major contribution towards the economic development of the Federation.

The organisation of medical research on a West African basis was carried a stage nearer when a Bill for the West African Council of Medical Research was passed into law at the Budget Session of the House of Representatives in March, 1954. The Council, a body representative of the interests of the four West African Governments and of the United Kingdom, is responsible for conducting and co-ordinating medical research in West Africa, and for the administration of funds for this purpose provided by the participating Governments and Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

THE most comprehensive census in the history of Nigeria was carried out in all the Regions between July, 1952, and June, 1953, and showed that the total population amounted to 31·2 million. The results of this census now provide an accurate basis for population estimates; the estimated figure as at June, 1954, was 32·2 million, the regional totals being as follows:

	<i>million</i>
Northern Region (including Northern Cameroons)	17·5
Western Region (including Lagos)	6·5
Eastern Region (including Southern Cameroons)	8·2

The total non-African population of the territory was about 15,000; of these, over 7,000 were in the Western Region, nearly 5,000 in the Northern Region and about 3,000 in the Eastern Region.

Main Groups

The main groups of Nigerian people are chiefly distinguished from each other by language, and generally speaking have little tribal unity. The five largest “tribes” are the Hausa (5,549,000), the Ibo (5,485,000), the Yoruba (5,047,000), the Fulani (3,041,000), and the Kanuri (1,302,000). The numbers in the main linguistic groups in each Region were as follows:

<i>Northern Region</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Eastern Region</i>	<i>No.</i>
Hausa	5,489,000	Ibo	4,943,000
Fulani	3,023,000	Ibibio	747,000
Kanuri	1,298,000	Anang	435,000
Tiv	773,000	Ijaw	265,000
Yoruba (the main group in the Western Region) .	536,000	Tikar	260,000
Nupe	349,000		
	<i>Western Region</i>		<i>No.</i>
	Yoruba		4,498,000
	Edo		452,000
	Ibo (the main group in the Eastern Region) . .		374,000
	Urhobo		342,000

The Hausa are a linguistic group consisting of those who speak the Hausa language as their mother tongue and do not claim Fulani descent. They include a wide variety of stocks and physical types and for the most part are found in the Northern emirates. The Fulani, whose origins are obscure, are intermingled with the Hausa and include all who claim descent (often only in the male line) from the true Fulani stock, which is today preserved only amongst the nomadic herdsmen

(“ Cattle Fulani ”) and a minority of settled communities which have not intermarried with the indigenous people. A majority of those listed as Fulani speak the Hausa, not the Fulani, language as their mother tongue. The Kanuri, most of whom live in the Chad basin, are also a linguistic group, but have more physical homogeneity than either of the two already mentioned, and a political focus in the ancient kingdom of Bornu. The Tiv may properly be termed a “ tribe.” They form an almost solid block occupying a limited region on the lower Benue, have a uniform language and physique, believe themselves to represent a fairly recent immigration from the south-east and possess some political unity. The Nupe mostly live in the valley of the River Niger above its confluence with the Benue; like the Hausa, they include people of various stocks who are linked by a common language and, since the Fulani conquest, have been distributed amongst a considerable number of emirates.

Both Ibo and Yoruba, especially the former, include a diversity of physical types. Many Ibo dialects differ so much amongst themselves as to be practically distinct languages. Yoruba, however, is spoken with some uniformity throughout the ancient kingdoms of the south-west. The Ibo-speaking peoples form an extensive and fairly solid block immediately to the east of the lower course of the Niger; the Ijaw are their neighbours on the south-west and the Ibibio on the south-east.

Edo (or “ Idu ”), the local name for Benin, denotes those who speak the language of that city. Benin was once the seat of a powerful dynasty which has at one period or another dominated most of the present Edo-speaking peoples.

Besides the large groups mentioned above, there are a very great number of minor linguistic groups, some comprising tens of thousands of individuals, others limited to single villages. Many of these minor groups still preserve their distinctive languages and customs, but with improved communications there is a growing tendency towards assimilation, particularly in the north with the spread of Islam and the Hausa language. Throughout the greater part of the Northern Region, Hausa is the language of the markets and trade routes.

Vital Statistics

There are no accurate statistics of births and deaths in Nigeria as registration is not yet compulsory. The only reliable figures refer to the Lagos area but they must not be regarded as being in any way representative of the rest of the country. In 1954, births in Lagos totalled 12,707, deaths under one year 1,142, and total deaths 3,731.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

NIGERIA is predominantly a country of peasant farmers working on land which is normally communally owned. The largest groups of employed are Government servants and the employees in the mining industries. The total number employed in the main industries and services during June, 1954, was 253,073 of whom 1,937 were women. In addition there was a very considerable number working for small employers. Average monthly earnings, hours of work and number employed in the main occupations are shown in the table on p. 9.

Unemployment

In an essentially agricultural country like Nigeria industrial unemployment hardly exists. On the land there is always some form of employment for those who want it and unemployment occurs mainly in the urban areas. The unemployed are chiefly people attracted to the towns who have not acquired skill in any occupation, or young men who are unwilling to do manual work because they have had some education. The latter are mostly school-leavers who have failed to pass the Civil Service entrance examination and are not absorbed by the commercial houses. The lure of clerical employment is a considerable problem and it is difficult to persuade young persons with a little education to take up technical or other occupations which include manual work. The Juvenile Employment Committee, Lagos, organised a series of talks with this object, explaining the opportunities existing in industry, commerce, the Army, the Police, and other types of occupation providing work of a technical nature. With the prospect of further industrial expansion and the new development schemes of the Federal and Regional Governments, it could be expected that opportunities for this class of person would increase.

Migrant Labour

Migrant labour in Nigeria is largely seasonal. There is a fairly continuous trickle of workers drifting from the agricultural areas to the townships, but in many cases the men return to their farming activities after working in the towns for a brief period. In the reverse direction seasonal work such as cocoa harvesting tends to draw unskilled labour from the urban to the rural areas because of the attractive wages offered. The result is that certain urban areas are for some time each year short of labour for work such as road-making and building.

Movement of labour also occurs in the timber industry in Western Nigeria, and in the tin-mining industry in the North to which men travel even from the French territories. None of these migrations, however, had reached a scale requiring any special action.

9

Emigrant Labour

Recruitment of Nigerian labour for work in the Spanish Territories of the Gulf of Guinea, and for the Gabon, in French Equatorial Africa, continued to be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Code Ordinance (Chapter 99 of the Laws of Nigeria, 1948), by the Anglo-Spanish Employment Agency on behalf of the respective Chambers of Commerce concerned.

Officers of the Labour Department maintained close supervision over the recruiting activities of the Agency to ensure that recruitment was carried out strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Code. The British Vice-Consuls and Labour Officers in Fernando Po and the Gabon were responsible for ensuring that the terms of the agreement entered into by the Nigerian Government and the Governments of the respective territories were fully observed. The agreement regulated wages, conditions of work and the general welfare of recruited labour and their families in the Territories. Satisfactory reports were received about the co-operation of the employing Governments. In the case of Fernando Po it was reported that new regulations had been introduced by the Spanish Government which would confer on Nigerian labour, in common with indigenous labour, benefits (particularly in regard to housing conditions) in advance of those provided for in the agreement.

During the year 5,226 labourers were recruited for Fernando Po and 343 for French Gabon. During the same period 1,985 labourers were repatriated from Fernando Po and 557 from Gabon. Of the labourers repatriated, it is of interest to note that 1,769 from Fernando Po and 470 from Gabon returned after completing two full contracts of service totalling three and a half years, while 118 and 44 from the two Territories, respectively, returned after completing only one contract. The balance of the figures quoted is made up of those labourers who were sent back for various reasons, including sickness and physical unfitness.

THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT

As reported on p. 114 labour matters, that is to say, conditions of labour, industrial relations, trade unions and welfare of labour, were on the Concurrent Legislative List in the new constitutional arrangements. The Department of Labour was being retained as a unified department, however, with suitable adjustments to its organization so as to provide necessary technical advice to Regional Labour Ministers in the formulation of policy. A federal Ministry of Labour was being established with the Commissioner of Labour acting as Permanent Secretary to the Ministry.

The work of the Department continued on the same lines as in previous years. It was responsible for the enforcement of labour legislation, the review of employment conditions, the guidance of trade unions, the prevention or settlement of trade disputes and the operation of employment exchanges. In addition, the Department controlled the recruitment

of Nigerians for employment in foreign territories and carried out trade-testing, training of the Departments' staff and certain members of other Departments in labour relations and the assessment of workmen's compensation claims.

There was little improvement in the staff position during the year in spite of efforts to obtain the services of trained and qualified men in the grade of Labour Officer. Towards the end of the period reviewed, however, there was a better response to recruitment in the United Kingdom and the position was expected to improve before long. The position with regard to Assistant Labour Officers was a little better; the number of scholarships for overseas study awarded to officers in this grade aggravated the shortage, but in the long term this will be of advantage to the Department.

As a result of reorganisation carried out in the second half of the year, a Senior Labour Officer became responsible for co-ordinating the trade union work of Labour Officers in the Regions, in addition to his responsibility for trade union matters in both the Federal territory of Lagos and the quasi-Federal territory of the Cameroons. Similarly, the work of the Industrial Relations branch at the Central Office was enlarged and widened in scope.

The Central Office, accommodated in Race Course Road, Lagos, moved into temporary offices on Ikoyi Road in July. Proposals were made for accommodation in a permanent building.

The Northern Regional Office in Kaduna and the Eastern Regional Office in Enugu continued to function satisfactorily. The Western Regional Office was still accommodated in Lagos but work on the new offices in Ibadan was nearing completion.

The outstation Labour Offices covered the following areas:

Northern Region

Labour Office, Kano	.	.	Kano, Katsina, Sokoto and Bornu Provinces and the Azare Division of Bauchi Province.
Labour Office, Jos	.	.	Plateau, Adamawa and Benue Provinces and Bauchi Province except the Azare Division.
Labour Office, Kaduna	.	.	Ilorin, Niger, Zaria and Kabba Provinces.

Western Region

Labour Office, Ibadan	.	.	Ibadan, Abeokuta, Ijebu, Oyo and Colony Provinces.
Labour Office, Benin	.	.	Ondo and Benin Provinces.
Labour Office, Warri	.	.	Delta Province.

Federal Territory

Labour Office, Lagos	.	.	Lagos Township.
----------------------	---	---	-----------------

Quasi-Federal Territory

Labour Office, Buea	.	.	Bamenda and Cameroons Provinces.
---------------------	---	---	----------------------------------

Eastern Region

Labour Office, Calabar	.	.	Calabar Province.
Labour Office, Enugu	.	.	Onitsha and Ogoja Provinces.
Labour Office, Aba	.	.	Owerri and Rivers Provinces.

Labour Office, Fernando Po	.	.	Spanish Territories of the Gulf of Guinea.
Labour Office, Gabon	.	.	The Gabon, French Equatorial Africa.

The establishment of regional Trade Testing Centres was being pursued. A centre was opened in a temporary building in Jos for the Northern Region and, at the close of the year, negotiations were proceeding for the lease of a building at Aba in the Eastern Region.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Trade Unions

There were 142 trade unions in the country, with a total membership of 155,441 organised in 30 industries, as shown in the following table.

<i>Industry</i>	<i>No. of Unions</i>	<i>Membership</i>
Agriculture and Livestock Production	5	14,587
Forestry and Logging	4	1,182
Fishing	3	221
Coal Mining	1	3,278
Metal Mining	5	19,336
Crude Petroleum	1	235
Stone Quarrying, Clay and Sand Pits	1	40
Food Manufacture	1	214
Beverage Industries	1	68
Tobacco Manufacture	1	1,930
Manufacture of Wearing Apparel (except footwear)	2	64
Manufacture of Wood	1	466
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	5	1,135
Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	1	367
Manufacture of Metal Products	1	150
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies	1	50
Manufacture of Transport Equipment	3	2,525
Construction	16	5,736
Electricity, Gas and Steam	1	273
Water and Sanitary Services	2	301
Wholesale and Retail Trade	18	1,468
Banks	2	269
Insurance	1	29
Transport	32	31,903
Storage and Warehousing	2	455
Communication	4	4,325
Government Services	9	16,674
Community and Business Service	15	47,995
Recreation Services	1	20
Personal Services	2	145
TOTAL	142	155,441

With the assistance of officers of the Department noticeable improvements were made in the organisation of many trade unions. The internal disputes which had been a common feature of the management of many and had seriously diminished their efficiency as organisations, decreased towards the end of the year. Trade Union members, particularly in the larger unions, seemed to be realising the need for stability.

The All-Nigeria Trade Union Federation continued to develop as an effective body and had about 39 affiliated unions, with a total membership of about 95,000. At its Annual Conference the Federation passed

a resolution declining affiliation, at that stage, with any international trade union organisation.

The financial affairs of the unions and the rendering of proper annual accounts to the Registrar, as required by law, were two problems demanding close attention by the majority of unions. In tackling these and other problems, officers of the Department continued to guide and assist the trade unions.

Joint Consultation, Wage-fixing Methods and Trade Disputes

A total of 54 industrial disputes were dealt with during the year, of which 34 resulted in strike action involving 15,238 workers. Officers of the Department intervened at one stage or another in nearly all the disputes and assisted the parties concerned in settling their differences. In a few cases it was necessary for the Commissioner of Labour to invoke the provisions of section 3 (i)(c) of the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance by appointing conciliators to assist in their settlement.

In the case of a trade dispute between the Nigerian Mining Employers' Association and their employees, represented by the Nigerian African Mineworkers' Union and the Northern Mineworkers' Union, it was not possible to resolve the points of difference by conciliation. The matter was, therefore, referred to a board of enquiry consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Nigeria as chairman and two assessors. Later the parties agreed to refer wage claims to arbitration and the Commissioner of Labour appointed as arbitrator Professor J. H. Richardson of the University of Leeds. The arbitrator's award was accepted by all the parties concerned.

Altogether 31,778 man-days were lost through stoppages of work.

There was a further extension of joint consultation during the year and a greater readiness on the part of trade unions and employers to settle grievances by mutual agreement. This was reflected to some extent in more stable labour relations.

The three National Whitley Councils, for Senior Civil Servants, Junior Civil Servants (clerical and technical), and for industrial workers employed by the Government, functioned satisfactorily during the year. These councils ceased to operate in October, 1954, but discussions were taking place between the official and staff sides regarding the establishment of similar machinery to cover the Regional and Federal Services under the new constitution.

Arising from the report of the board of inquiry into the dispute in the tin mining industry in Northern Nigeria referred to above, a Joint Industrial Council was established to serve the industry and was expected to hold its first meeting in January, 1955. Similar machinery was established for the Coal Corporation at Enugu, Eastern Nigeria, and for the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria. In the case of the Nigerian Coal Corporation the schemes for joint consultation with the Coal Miners' Union were working out very satisfactorily towards the end of the year.

A long list of the Union's grievances had been left untouched when the Corporation withdrew its recognition of the union in 1952, but by the end of 1954 many of them had been discussed and agreement reached on several issues at the Joint Industrial Council level.

The pattern of wage-fixing methods in various occupations and industries did not change materially during the year. Voluntary collective bargaining between trade unions and employers was encouraged by the Government. Provincial Wage Committees and Regional Wage Committees continued to deal with wage claims of Government daily-paid labour, except in the Western Region where the Government announced that with effect from 1st October, 1954, a minimum wage of 5s. a day would be paid to daily-paid labour employed by that Government. The Governor-General in Council had power to fix minimum wages for occupations where wages were unreasonably low. Similar powers were also vested in the Governor-in-Council in each Region. A few trades and occupations, particularly in the Federal Territory of Lagos, were covered by such Orders.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

No new labour legislation of any importance was enacted during the year. Under the new Federal constitutional arrangements of 1st October, 1954, labour matters, i.e. conditions of labour, industrial relations, trade unions and welfare of labour, were on the Concurrent Legislative List. It was, therefore, necessary to adapt existing labour legislation so that certain powers hitherto exercised by the Governor (now Governor-General) and the Commissioner of Labour could be exercised in the Regions by Regional Governors. This was effected in the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1954.

The Labour Code (Communal Labour—Western Region) Order-in-Council, 1954, was enacted during the year. This Order conferred on the newly established Local Councils in the Region the same powers as were vested in the Native Authorities by section 120 of the Labour Code Ordinance.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Factories Bill continued to await presentation to the House of Representatives, but in the meantime much exploratory work went on. Several firms voluntarily agreed to report any accidents of a serious nature to the Department and in many cases these were investigated and advice given to employers for the prevention of similar accidents. The help given by the Department's technical staff, particularly in the case of two fatal accidents, was greatly valued. Despite the increasing industrialisation of the country, the accident rate appeared to be low. With increasing mechanisation, however, more risks will no doubt be introduced. The Department kept a close eye on new installations and processes, although it had not, as yet, any legal backing for such advice

and assistance as it could give. However, even though there was no statutory compulsion, it was encouraging to note that an increasing number of private firms and Government Departments approached the Labour Department for technical information and advice on safety measures.

Cases of industrial diseases were rare, but there were a few cases of lead poisoning, and suspected cases of pneumoconiosis which appeared to be due to the inhalation of dust and cotton fibres.

Welfare conditions continued to improve, particularly in the larger establishments and estates. Most employers seemed to recognise that the welfare of the workers is a paying investment. Some excellent canteens were opened by employers during the past year, serving a variety of hot foods and catering for most tastes. Many of these were paid for by the employers and run by the workers themselves. Increasing attention was being paid to the provision of good first-aid facilities and more and more workers were being trained in first-aid.

Compensation for accidents

The arrangement whereby all workmen's compensation cases arising in Government Departments were reported to, and dealt with, by the Labour Department continued.

A statistical summary of Government cases dealt with during the year is given below:

	<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Non-fatal</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases brought forward from previous year	24	191	215
Cases reported	31	541	572
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	55	732	787
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Cases completed during the year:

	<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Non-fatal</i>	<i>Total</i>
Liability admitted	22	488	510
Liability not admitted	2	8	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	24	496	520
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Amount disbursed:

Fatal	£3,893 11 6d.
Non-fatal	7,498 17 3½d.
	<hr/>
TOTAL	£11,392 8 9½d.
	<hr/>

One hundred and thirty-one of the non-fatal cases resulted in no liability, but the workmen concerned received sick pay and periodical payments during their temporary incapacity.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

There was a marked increase in the number of vocational training and apprenticeship schemes.

The Trade Centres of the Department of Education ran courses lasting from two and a half to five years. More Trade Centres were being built and new trades being introduced to cope with the needs of an expanding economy. Many of the more technical Government Departments ran courses for their own staff, while the bigger commercial houses encouraged training in business management, and promising employees were sent to the United Kingdom for courses and further training. One large building concern started a five-year training scheme for its own apprentices at the end of which all apprentices were to be trade-tested by the Department of Labour.

The work of Technical Institute at Yaba and the various trade centres is described in greater detail in Chapter 7.

Unfortunately the newly appointed Departmental Training Officer resigned during the year and consequently there was little further progress in "Training within Industry." Amongst many of the smaller firms a lack of qualified instructors prevented the extension of training and apprenticeship schemes. Few Nigerians had the necessary skills, as yet, and expatriate instructors were expensive.

COST OF LIVING

Retail Prices

The following tables show the average prices of principal items in Lagos.

FOOD AND DRINK

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Cost d.</i>
Gari	Oloruka (4½ lb.)	Av. 1953	11·4
		Jan. 1954	15·5
		Jan. 1955	23·2
Yams	5 lb.	Av. 1953	10·4
		Jan. 1954	11·1
		Jan. 1955	8·7
Rice	1 lb.	Av. 1953	82·8
		Jan. 1954	81·6
		Jan. 1955	81·7
Plantains	1 dozen	Av. 1953	11·2
		Jan. 1954	10·8
		Jan. 1955	10·6
Fresh Beef	1 lb.	Av. 1953	20·7
		Jan. 1954	21·5
		Jan. 1955	21·9
Dried Fish	1 lb.	Av. 1953	30·5
		Jan. 1954	28·0
		Jan. 1955	27·5
Palm Oil	⅝ litre	Av. 1953	10·3
		Jan. 1954	9·3
		Jan. 1955	9·2

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Cost d.</i>
Pepper	1 lb.	Av. 1953	43·4
		Jan. 1954	40·2
		Jan. 1955	40·4
Tomatoes	1 lb.	Av. 1953	7·2
		Jan. 1954	4·8
		Jan. 1955	6·2
Onions	1 lb.	Av. 1953	6·8
		Jan. 1954	7·1
		Jan. 1955	7·8
Lump Sugar	1 lb.	Av. 1953	11·0
		Jan. 1954	8·7
		Jan. 1955	8·5
Tinned Milk	6 oz.	Av. 1953	7·4
		Jan. 1954	7·0
		Jan. 1955	7·0
Tinned Sardines	tin	Av. 1953	11·6
		Jan. 1954	12·0
		Jan. 1955	12·0
Palm Wine	gallon	Av. 1953	12·0
		Jan. 1954	12·0
		Jan. 1955	18·0
Beer	$\frac{5}{8}$ litre	Av. 1953	24·0
		Jan. 1954	21·0
		Jan. 1955	21·0

CLOTHING

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Imported shoes	pair	Av. 1953	18	10
		Jan. 1954	18	0
		Jan. 1955	16	1
Plastic Raincoat	one	Av. 1953	15	0
		Jan. 1954	22	6
		Jan. 1955	22	6
Socks and Stockings	pair	Av. 1953	1	8
		Jan. 1954	1	11
		Jan. 1955	1	6
Singlet	one	Av. 1953	3	11
		Jan. 1954	3	9
		Jan. 1955	3	6
Shirting	10 yd.	Av. 1953	19	2
		Jan. 1954	19	0
		Jan. 1955	16	0
Drill, Khaki	6 yd.	Av. 1953	15	9
		Jan. 1954	16	0
		Jan. 1955	14	0
Cotton Prints	Piece (36" wide)	Av. 1953	13	2
		Jan. 1954	13	6
		Jan. 1955	13	6
Floral	Piece (24½" wide)	Av. 1953	8	2
		Jan. 1954	9	0
		Jan. 1955	9	0
Fancy	Piece (48" wide)	Av. 1953	21	11
		Jan. 1954	22	0
		Jan. 1955	19	0

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Cost</i> <i>s. d.</i>
Rayon headties	one	Av. 1953	2 0
		Jan. 1954	2 0
		Jan. 1955	1 9
<i>OTHER PURCHASES</i>			
Soap, “ Sunlight ”	6 oz.	Av. 1953	4
		Jan. 1954	4
		Jan. 1955	4
Enamel Bowl	8"	Av. 1953	2 2
		Jan. 1954	2 1
		Jan. 1955	2 10
Sleeping mat	6' x 4'	Av. 1953	3 10
		Jan. 1954	3 2
		Jan. 1955	3 4
Bucket, local	one	Av. 1953	3 1
		Jan. 1954	5 4
		Jan. 1955	3 10
Matchet, farming	one	Av. 1953	4 5
		Jan. 1954	3 3
		Jan. 1955	3 5
Kerosene	$\frac{5}{8}$ litre	Av. 1953	8
		Jan. 1954	8
		Jan. 1955	8

Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

IN the financial year 1st April, 1953, to 31st March, 1954, Central Government revenue amounted to approximately £59·25 million and expenditure to £55 million, giving a surplus for the year of £4·25 million.

Regional revenue totalled £19 million and expenditure £17·25 million, resulting in a surplus of £1·75 million. The figures relating to both the Central and Regional Governments, however, are inflated by statutory grants amounting to £14·75 million made by the former to the latter. Analysis shows that the true total revenue of the country as a whole amounted to some £63·5 million and expenditure to £57·5 million, giving a surplus of £6 million.

Figures of ordinary revenue and expenditure during the past three years are given below:

	<i>1951-52</i>	<i>1952-53</i>	<i>1953-54</i>
	£	£	£
Total Revenue . . .	47,827,527	50,056,732	60,441,483
Central Expenditure . . .	29,855,597*	26,581,908*	35,425,545*
Regional Expenditure . . .	9,968,093	13,456,757	17,319,385

*Includes allocations to Regions of about £9·5 million in 1951-52; £11·25 million in 1952-53; and £13·25 million in 1953-54.

Revenue

The total revenue was considerably higher than estimated. Due to the continued increase in the volume and nature of both imports and exports, customs and excise receipts again reached record levels. The yield from customs and excise duties of over £42 million accounted for more than 66 per cent of the total revenue. Direct taxes, comprising income tax on companies and individuals, brought in over £6·5 million, representing 10 per cent of total revenue, and mining royalties produced more than £1·2 million, a little more than 2 per cent of the total revenue. Collections under these main heads from 1951–52 to 1953–54 were:

	1951–52	1952–53	1953–54
	£	£	£
<i>Customs and Excise</i>			
Import duties: tobacco		3,165,750	3,379,016
Import duty: motor spirit	16,703,790	1,184,137	1,408,545
Import duty: other		12,256,802	16,058,182
Export duties	12,603,964	14,060,786	17,770,040
Excise duties: tobacco		3,013,617	3,242,963
Excise duties: other	2,602,656	54,323	123,100
Fees and Penalties	196,076	213,025	122,642
TOTAL	32,106,486	33,948,440	42,104,488
Direct Taxes	6,776,644	7,212,299	6,608,756
Mining	1,564,935	1,631,178	1,280,944

A new system of revenue allocation was introduced on 1st October, 1954, in implementation of recommendations made by a Fiscal Commission set up in 1953 to consider the financial relationship between the Federal and Regional Governments consequent upon the introduction of the revised constitution. This system provided for an increased measure of financial autonomy for the Regions and the Southern Cameroons by extending the list of subjects in respect of which they might raise and retain revenues. After retaining the reasonable requirements of the Federal Government, the revenue raised and collected by the Federal Government was to be disbursed to the Regions in the form of statutory grants according to formulae based, as far as is practicable, on the principle of derivation. Some 50 per cent of the revenues from customs and excise duties were to be allocated to the Regions in this way. Individuals' income tax, other than that collected in Federal territory, was to be allocated to the Region to which it was attributable, and all mining royalties were to be allocated to the Region from which they derived. The change-over to this new system of revenue allocation was taking place smoothly and without undue difficulty.

Revenue derived from stamp duties in 1953–54 amounted to £97,712. Of this £73,258, or 74 per cent, was collected in Lagos, the largest commercial centre, where the number of documents stamped during the year was 20,768. The Nigeria Stamp Duties Ordinance, under the provisions of which this revenue was collected, was largely based on the

United Kingdom Stamp Act of 1891 and the method of collection was similar in the two countries.

Colonial Development and Welfare grants from the British Government were slightly in excess of £3 million and the balance of the revenue accrued from mining royalties, harbour dues, licences, fees and earnings of Government Departments.

Expenditure

Major items of expenditure include £8·25 million paid in to the Loan Development Fund, £4·25 million for the funding of the Widows and Orphans Pensions Scheme, £1·75 million contributed to the Revenue Equalisation Fund and £1 million for working capital and the cost of buildings and equipment for the University College, Ibadan.

The cost of the more important public services is shown below:

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
	£	£	£
Agriculture . . .	485,514	480,413	566,261
Education . . .	2,855,014	3,207,478	4,719,244
Forestry . . .	183,569	188,063	228,533
Lands . . .	96,267	130,419	299,079
Survey . . .	185,957	214,522	260,705
Medical . . .	1,833,030	2,173,398	2,605,574
Public Works . . .	3,384,157	6,759,606	6,840,062

The accounts were regionalised in 1948-49 and the figures from that year onwards include Regional expenditure. Expenditure under the Development Plan is not included.

REGIONAL FINANCES

Western Region

For the financial year 1st April, 1953, to 31st March, 1954, revenue amounted to £7,307,009 of which £5,589,832 accrued to the Region from payments and grants made by the Central Government. Expenditure totalled £6,527,870 which included expenditure of over £2·1 million on education, a contribution of £100,000 to a Scholarship Fund, and a further contribution of £500,000 to a Revenue Equalisation Fund. The surplus for the year 1953-54 was £779,139, giving an accumulated surplus to the 31st March, 1954, of £2,279,389.

The loan of £1 million made by the Central Government in September, 1954, is described on p. 25.

The balance sheet on 31st March, 1954, showed an excess of assets over liabilities amounting to £2,279,389.

The sources of Regional revenue were:

	Revenue 1953-54
	£
Payments and Grants from Central Government	5,589,832
Licences and Internal Revenue	369,401
Fees of Court and Office.	120,023
Rent of Government Property	65,221
Water Supply undertakings	24,057

	Revenue 1953-54 £
Mining	243
Earnings of Government Departments and Revenue from Government Property . .	155,924
Interest	32,918
Reimbursements	77,728
Miscellaneous	344,669

The heads of expenditure in excess of £50,000 were as follows:

Head	Expenditure 1953-54 £
Administration	287,061
Agriculture	124,195
Education	1,765,521
Forestry	87,006
Legislation	71,222
Medical Services	761,385
Miscellaneous	850,514
Police	575,473
Public Works Recurrent	410,646
Public Works Extraordinary	400,130
Subventions	579,829

Eastern Region

For the financial year 1953-54, revenue amounted to £5,347,640 of which £4,398,073 accrued to the Region from payments and grants made by the Central Government. Expenditure amounted to £4,736,478, thereby giving a surplus of £611,162.

The balance sheet as at 31st March, 1954, showed an excess of assets over liabilities of £1,422,284.

The sources of Regional revenue were:

	Revenue 1953-54 £
Payment of Grants from Central Govern- ment	4,398,073
Licences and Internal Revenue	184,658
Fees	66,452
Rent of Government Property	157,009
Reimbursements	140,095
Miscellaneous	164,225

The heads of expenditure in excess of £50,000 were as follows:

Head	Expenditure 1953-54 £
Administration	387,220
Agriculture	106,023
Education	1,785,160
Forestry	52,836
Land	55,986
Medical Services	701,690
Miscellaneous	235,846
Police	512,424
Public Works	146,930
Public Works Recurrent	274,755
Subventions	123,141
Treasury	61,304

Most of these expenditure figures showed substantial increases over the corresponding figures for the previous year and this reflected the development of the Region together with the increased cost of wages and materials.

Northern Region

For the financial year 1953–54, total revenue was £6,338,109 of which £4,792,153 accrued to the Region from payments and grants made by the Central Government. Total expenditure amounted to £6,055,037. The balance sheet as at 31st March, 1954, showed an excess of assets over liabilities of £3,926,113.

The sources of Regional revenue were:

	<i>Revenue 1953–54</i>
	£
Payments and Grants from Central Government	4,792,153
Licences and Internal Revenue	170,549
Fees	55,874
Rent of Government Property	132,525
Water Supply Undertakings	14,217
Mining	60,795
Earnings of Government Departments	232,907
Interest	100,936
Reimbursements	21,527
Miscellaneous	14,824

The heads of expenditure in excess of £50,000 were as follows:

<i>Head</i>	<i>Expenditure 1953–54</i>
	£
Administration	492,617
Agriculture	278,694
Education	1,080,902
Forestry	67,020
Legislature	80,488
Medical Services	891,504
Miscellaneous	412,180
Police	534,206
Printing and Stationery	50,294
Public Works	221,934
Public Works Recurrent	383,898
Public Works Extraordinary	1,044,824
Secretariat	101,261
Survey	92,813
Treasury	73,479
Veterinary	145,030

LOCAL AUTHORITIES' REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

No figures were available for the Northern Region. Details of local revenue and expenditure in the Western and Eastern Regions are given in the following tables.

Western Region Local Authorities
Estimated Revenue and Expenditure, 1954-55

<i>AUTHORITY</i>	<i>REVENUE</i>				<i>EXPENDITURE</i>				
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Tax</i>	<i>Courts</i>	<i>Miscellaneous (Excluding Grants)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>General Administration</i>	<i>Works</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Medical and Health</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
IBADAN District Council . . .	338,650	120,000	37,775	136,355	343,000	46,430	118,360	31,920	68,300
BENIN Divisional Native Authority	238,000	36,100	17,000	168,160	271,250	31,750	90,100	35,275	18,500
EGBA Divisional Native Authority .	168,500	78,250	17,000	55,950	166,550	25,850	46,700	17,517	27,481
EGBADO Division Council . . .	73,250	Nil	9,000	53,050	71,310	3,450	16,715	27,045	5,615
IJEBU-ODE Divisional Native Authority . . .	64,625	26,325	5,400	24,370	68,800	12,900	14,615	9,040	8,235
IJEBU-REMO Divisional Council . . .	41,300	15,520	4,400	18,450	42,225	7,610	6,265	8,025	8,340
ILESHA Native Authority . . .	72,650	38,200	4,800	26,850	87,516	11,970	39,210	8,335	8,990
Oyo Divisional Native Authority . . .	74,900	Nil	16,670	45,640	73,955	6,255	14,780	27,520	Nil
ONDO District Native Authority . . .	78,735	20,550	6,900	37,000	83,600	9,215	31,400	11,370	13,905

Eastern Region Local Authorities
Estimated Revenue and Expenditure, 1954-55

AUTHORITY COUNTY COUNCILS.	REVENUE					EXPENDITURE							
	Total	Precepts	Fines and Fees	Grants	General	Total	Admin.	Works	Social Ser- vices	Native Courts	Agri- cul- ture	Sur- veys	Veter- inary
Aba-Ngwa . . .	£ 54,948	£ 31,597	£ 21,800	£ 421	£ 1,130	£ 54,760	£ 9,156	£ 32,208	£ 4,382	£ 9,014	£ —	£ —	£ —
Abak . . .	29,098	19,300	8,600	358	840	25,877	3,752	11,815	1,079	9,127	104	—	—
Calabar . . .	15,181	9,694	4,900	227	360	13,500	4,410	4,790	1,070	3,230	—	—	—
Eket . . .	57,077	45,630	7,797	435	3,215	54,097	5,393	13,093	28,558	6,558	100	—	—
Ibekwe . . .	38,599	31,759	6,000	—	840	34,901	3,055	6,583	18,289	6,904	70	—	—
Ikot-Ekpene . . .	72,087	57,185	11,800	1,292	1,810	69,828	4,746	17,615	36,332	11,110	25	—	—
Lower Cross River . . .	49,763	43,738	4,350	1,675	—	48,879	2,202	10,800	30,000	5,857	20	—	—
Uyo . . .	78,258	68,450	6,522	2,196	1,090	74,402	3,048	13,352	50,222	7,555	225	—	—
Agwu . . .	2,425	1,100	1,325	—	—	2,425	120	100	—	2,205	—	—	—
Niger . . .	111,526	100,953	8,450	1,047	1,076	106,962	5,571	35,447	50,528	14,000	751	445	220
Nsukka . . .	40,256	34,350	2,887	2,483	536	37,136	5,293	21,929	1,131	7,123	530	520	610
Onitsha . . .	1,417	—	1,417	—	—	1,269	172	17	—	1,080	—	—	—

PUBLIC DEBT

At the 31st March, 1954, the public debt of Nigeria amounted to £21,238,000, as shown below:

<i>Description of Stock</i>		<i>Amount outstanding</i>
		£
Nigerian 3 % Inscribed Stock, . . .	1955	4,188,000
Nigerian (Local) 3¼ % Registered Stock, . . .	1956-61	300,000
Nigerian 4 % Inscribed Stock, . . .	1963	5,700,000
Nigerian 3½ % Inscribed Stock, . . .	1964-66	6,800,000
Nigerian 2½ % Inscribed Stock, . . .	1966-71	1,250,000
Nigerian 3 % Inscribed Stock, . . .	1975-77	3,000,000
		<hr/>
		21,238,000
		<hr/>

With the exception of the local flotation in 1946, these loans are quoted on the London Stock Exchange. No issues or redemptions were made during the year.

The annual charge for interest and contributions to statutory sinking funds in respect of the outstanding loans amounted to £939,510, or rather less than 1½ per cent of the actual revenue for the year.

The total value of the statutory sinking funds at 31st March, 1954, was a little over £4·25 million and there was also a supplementary sinking fund of £542,500.

In addition to the public loan issues, there was a balance outstanding of a little over £2·5 million on a loan from the Cocoa Marketing Board at 2⅞ per cent and a loan of £475,000 from University College, Ibadan, at 3 per cent, subject to variation in the light of ruling rates for trustee securities. Both loans are repayable over a maximum period of 40 years.

LOCAL LOAN ISSUES

Northern Region

During the year a Loans Law came into force which authorised the raising in Nigeria of loans to a limit of £3 million to encourage the development of urban water supplies in the Region.

Western Region

In September, 1954, the Central Government made a loan of £1 million to the Government of the Region. The loan carries a rate of interest of 3⅜ per cent and is repayable in one lump sum after a period of 20 years. The money will be used to finance the construction of water supplies for large towns in the Region.

Eastern Region

Public Debt charges for the year amounted to £1,295. This was in respect of interest paid on deposits made by the Eastern Regional Development Board at Joint Colonial Fund rates.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

At the 31st March, 1954, the balance sheets of the Nigerian Government and the three Regional Governments showed a total accumulated surplus of some £38·5 million, of which £31 million related to the Nigerian Government.

In addition there were a Revenue Equalisation Fund, with a balance of £16 million as at 31st March, 1954; a Loan Development Fund, with a balance of £7·8 million at the same date, and various renewals funds with an aggregate balance of a little over £3 million. The first of these funds was built up by contributions from revenue with the object of creating a reserve against the time when the considerable development grants from the British Government cease. The Loan Development Fund was also financed by contributions from revenue so that loans could be made, as required, to various local authorities for development purposes.

Of the above sums, surplus funds of some £12·5 million were invested in Trustee Securities, £10 million in Treasury Bills and £12 million at short call with the Crown Agents. Cash held locally and in London totalled about £6 million.

TAXATION

Income Tax

There were two instruments for taxing incomes in Nigeria: the Income Tax Ordinance, and the Direct Taxation Ordinance.

The Income Tax Ordinance, the basic principles of which closely followed the model of the United Kingdom, governed the assessment and collection of tax from companies, corporations, and persons falling within the following categories:

- (i) all limited liability companies;
- (ii) certain corporations established by statute;
- (iii) non-African employees, traders, property owners etc.
- (iv) Africans whose incomes were derived from the town of Lagos.

The rates of taxation in force in 1954 were: on individual incomes not exceeding £150 per annum, rates varying from 6s. to £2 16s. 3d.; on individual incomes exceeding £150 per annum as at the following rates:

<i>Chargeable Income</i>				<i>Rate of Tax</i>	
For every pound of the first		£200			3d.
" " " " next		£200			6d.
" " " " "		£200			9d.
" " " " "		£200		1s.	
" " " " "		£400		2s.	
" " " " "		£800		3s.	
" " " " "		£1,000		4s.	
" " " " "		£1,000		5s.	
" " " " "		£1,000		6s.	
" " " " "		£5,000		7s. 6d.	
" " " exceeding		£10,000		10s.	

All subject to a 50 per cent surcharge.

The rate on companies was 9s. in the £.

There was a system of granting personal reliefs in respect of family responsibilities, capital allowances to encourage investment of funds in capital equipment in Nigeria and tax-free periods for newly founded industries.

The Direct Taxation Ordinance, was concerned solely with the taxation of Africans in Nigeria whose incomes were derived elsewhere than in Lagos. Under the Ordinance there were two categories of tax: Income or Schedule II tax paid on ascertainable annual incomes; and Flat Rate or Schedule I tax, usually known as Poll Tax.

Administration of this Ordinance was mainly carried out by the various types of local authority and the rates and methods of assessment varied according to the locality. The tax so collected accrued to the local authorities in the first instance, although the Regional Governments received a small share on a capitation basis.

The Direct Taxation Ordinance (Laws of Nigeria, Chapter 54) provided for payment of tax in respect of ascertainable incomes, by means of a sliding scale of rates, which was also in force in 1952–53, as follows:

<i>Income</i>				<i>Rate of Tax</i>	
For every pound of the first		£700			4½d.
„ „ „ „ „ next		£100			1s.
„ „ „ „ „ „		£100			1s. 3d.
„ „ „ „ „ „		£100			1s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ „ „		£100			1s. 9d.
„ „ „ „ „ „		£100			2s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ „ „		£100			3s.
„ „ „ „ „ „		£200			3s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ „ „		£100			4s.
„ „ „ „ „ „		£400			4s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ „ „		£1,000			5s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ „ „		£1,000			6s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ „ „		£5,000			7s. 6d.
„ „ „ exceeding		£9,000			10s.

Payment of tax on ascertainable incomes began at a figure of income at which 4½d. in the £ exceeded the flat rate. The flat rate tax varied not only from Region to Region but from province to province. In the Eastern Region, for example, the flat rate varied from 8s. in the Abakaliki Division of Ogoja Province to 13s. in the Ahoada Division of Rivers Province.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

As noted on p. 19, customs and excise receipts totalled the record sum of over £42 million during the year, accounting for more than 66 per cent of total revenue. The rates of import and export duties are enumerated in Parts I and II of the Schedule to the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 48, Laws of Nigeria). The original schedule to the Customs Ordinance was revoked and replaced by a new Schedule revising the tariff completely by virtue of the Customs (Duties and Exemptions) Order in Council

1954. Examples of the duties in force at the end of 1954 are shown below:

Import Duties

Piece Goods

- (1) OF COTTON OR ARTIFICIAL SILK OR MIXTURES OF COTTON AND ARTIFICIAL SILK
- | | | |
|---|--|---------|
| Knitted fabrics | the pound | 1s. 0d. |
| | or <i>ad valorem</i> 15 per centum, whichever is the higher. | |
| Velveteen, Plushes and other pile fabrics | the sq. yd. | 1s. 3d. |
| | or <i>ad valorem</i> 15 per centum, whichever is the higher. | |
| Fents | the pound | 1s. 6d. |
| | or <i>ad valorem</i> 15 per centum, whichever is the higher. | |
| Printed, dyed in the piece and coloured | the sq. yd. | 6d. |
| | or <i>ad valorem</i> 15 per centum, whichever is the higher. | |
| Other | the sq. yd. | 4d. |
| | or <i>ad valorem</i> 15 per centum, whichever is the higher. | |
- (2) OF NATURAL SILK
- | | | |
|---------|--|---------|
| Velvets | the sq. yd. | 1s. 3d. |
| | or <i>ad valorem</i> 20 per centum, whichever is the higher. | |
| Other | the sq. yd. | 6d. |
| | or <i>ad valorem</i> 20 per centum, whichever is the higher. | |

Wearing Apparel

- | | | |
|--|--|---------|
| Shirts | each | 1s. 3d. |
| | or <i>ad valorem</i> 20 per centum, whichever is the higher. | |
| Footwear other than gaiters, leggings, spats and puttees | the pair | 1s. 3d. |
| | or <i>ad valorem</i> 20 per centum, whichever is the higher. | |
| Singlets, Chemises, Undervests and similar garments | each | 6d. |
| | or <i>ad valorem</i> 20 per centum, whichever is the higher. | |
| Pullovers, Cardigans, Jerseys and similar garments | each | 1s. 3d. |
| | or <i>ad valorem</i> 20 per centum, whichever is the higher. | |
| Stockings and hose | the pair | 6d. |
| | or <i>ad valorem</i> 20 per centum, whichever is the higher. | |

Motor Vehicles

- Passenger road motor vehicles and chassis, not elsewhere specified, including Jeeps, Land Rovers, kitcars, estate and station wagons and other dual-purpose vehicles, and chassis thereof, together with their appropriate initial equipment . . . the 28-lb. net weight, or part thereof—10s.
- Motor cycles, motor cycle sidecars and all types of motorised cycles . . . *ad valorem* 10 per centum
- Motor lorries and trucks, not elsewhere specified, motor omnibuses and charabancs, and chassis thereof, together with their appropriate initial equipment . . . £6 5s.

Alcohol

- | | |
|--|--|
| Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, bitters and liqueurs | the gallon—£4 10s. |
| Other distilled potable alcoholic beverages, including spirits of wine and pure alcohol but not including medicinal preparations | the gallon—£4 10s. |
| | or <i>ad valorem</i> 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum, whichever is the higher. |
| Perfumed | the gallon—£4 10s. |
| | or <i>ad valorem</i> 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum, whichever is the higher. |

Medicinal preparations not otherwise particularly exempted which contain 10 per cent or more by volume of ethyl alcohol, naphtha or methyl alcohol (methanol) purified so as to be potable . the gallon—£4 10s.
or *ad valorem* 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum, whichever is the higher.

The general rate of duty on goods not specifically mentioned in the tariff (of which the above is only an extract) was 20 per cent *ad valorem*. Exemptions from import duties included many types of medicinal preparations, drugs, anaesthetics and dressings, manures and fertilisers, cheap wireless receivers, disinfectants, books and many types of educational equipment and many classes of provisions.

Export Duties

Cocoa Beans	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> when the value, calculated in accordance with regulation 103A of the Customs Regulations, does not exceed £150 per ton, with an additional one-tenth of 1 per cent for every £ or part of a £ by which the value, calculated as aforesaid, exceeds £150 per ton, provided that the amount of duty chargeable shall not exceed 20 per cent of the value, calculated as aforesaid.
Groundnuts	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> when the value, calculated in accordance with Regulation 103A of the Customs Regulations, does not exceed £65 per ton, with an additional one-tenth of 1 per cent for every £ or part of a £ by which the value, calculated as aforesaid, exceeds £65 per ton, provided that the amount of duty chargeable shall not exceed 20 per cent of the value, calculated as aforesaid.
Palm Kernels	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> when the value, calculated in accordance with Regulation 103A of the Customs Regulations, does not exceed £50 per ton, with an additional one-tenth of 1 per cent for every £ or part of a £ by which the value, calculated as aforesaid, exceeds £50 per ton, provided that the amount of duty chargeable shall not exceed 20 per cent of the value, calculated as aforesaid.
Palm Oil, Edible	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> when the value, calculated in accordance with Regulation 103A of the Customs Regulations, does not exceed £75 per ton, with an additional one-tenth of 1 per cent for every £ or part of a £ by which the value, calculated as aforesaid, exceeds £75 per ton, provided that the amount of duty chargeable shall not exceed 20 per cent of the value, calculated as aforesaid.
Timbers (Scheduled)	In log form—3 <i>d.</i> per cubic foot; sawn timber (excluding plywood) not exceeding 6 inches in thickness or as veneers—2 <i>d.</i> per cubic foot.
Timbers (Others—excluding plywood)	1 <i>d.</i> per cubic foot.

Certain types of imports and exports detailed in the Second and Third Schedules to the Customs Ordinance were prohibited, including air pistols, indecent or obscene articles and machines for duplicating keys. Among prohibited exports were African antiquities or works of art of historical, archaeological or scientific interest executed prior to 1918, and explosives.

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

THE West African currency in use in Nigeria is issued under the authority of the West African Currency Board in London. It comprises notes of 100s., 20s. and 10s. denominations; copper alloy coins of florin, shilling and sixpenny denominations; nickel threepenny pieces, and both nickel and bronze pennies, halfpennies and one tenth pennies. All currency units down to and including the threepenny piece are legal tender up to any amount while the remainder are legal tender up to one shilling.

The currency is interchangeable with sterling at par, subject to remittance charges. Currency is issued locally as required, against payment to the West African Currency Board in London or against deposits of equivalent value with the agents of the Board in one of the four West African territories. In Nigeria the main Currency Board centre was in Lagos and there were other subsidiary centres at Kano, Jos, Port Harcourt, Enugu, Ibadan and Victoria (Cameroons), those at Jos and Enugu having been opened in 1954.

An innovation was the issue of a 100s. or £5-note on the 5th April, 1954. These notes are longer and wider than the new issue of 20s. and 10s. notes which were brought into circulation in October, 1953. There are designs on both sides, depicting local scenes and agricultural activities. They bear the same watermark as the lower denomination notes and embody the same " security " line.

The following table shows the currency in circulation in Nigeria during the past ten years:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Alloy Coin (2s., 1s., 6d.)</i>	<i>Nickel and Bronze Coin (3d., 1d. & ½d.)</i>	<i>Total</i>
31st March	£	£	£	£
1945	2,276,198	11,207,947	1,901,964	15,386,109
1946	3,213,927	12,863,442	2,062,416	18,139,785
1947	4,696,430	16,512,093	2,220,490	23,429,013
1948	5,336,441	16,912,469	2,352,799	24,601,709
1949	8,241,070	21,016,731	2,514,640	31,772,441
1950	8,935,237	20,109,098	2,532,559	31,576,894
1951	13,957,974	22,710,457	2,571,680	39,240,111
1952	19,121,911	28,488,297	2,675,834	50,286,042
1953	20,812,230	27,929,248	2,623,641	51,365,119
1954	22,951,435	27,550,783	2,636,239	53,138,457
	43 %	Percentage of 1954 total		100 %
		52 %	5 %	

The progressive rise in the circulation figures was largely the result of the highly profitable yield from the country's main crops of cocoa, oil palm produce and groundnuts which, in recent years, commanded high prices in the world markets.

The increase in the demand for notes in relation to coins continued and notes represented 43 per cent of the total circulation as compared with only 12 per cent ten years ago. The one-tenth penny coin was used only in the North.

The Accountant-General of the Federation, as Currency Officer, was the local representative of the West African Currency Board and the Bank of British West Africa Ltd. acted as the Board's local agents.

BANKING

The main banks operating in Nigeria which have been licensed under the Banking Ordinance 1952 were:

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd. with branches at Lagos (3), Abe, Abeokuta, Apapa, Benin, Calabar, Enugu, Gusau, Ibadan, Ikeja, Ilesha, Jos, Kaduna, Kano (2), Maiduguri, Onitsha, Oshogbo, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Sokoto, Warri and Zaria;

Barclays Bank D.C.O., with branches at Lagos (3), Apapa, Enugu, Gusau, Ibadan, Ijebu-Ode, Ilorin, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Maiduguri, Makurdi, Ondo, Port Harcourt, Victoria, Warri, Yola and Zaria;

The British and French Bank (for Commerce and Industry) Ltd., with branches at Lagos and Kano;

The National Bank of Nigeria Ltd., with branches at Lagos, Aba, Abeokuta, Ado Ekiti, Agege, Akure, Benin, Ibadan, Ife, Ijebu-Ode, Ilesha, Jos, Kano, Ondo, Oshogbo, Owo, Sapele, Shagamu, Warri, Yaba and Zaria;

The Merchants Bank Ltd., Lagos; and

The Agbon-Magbe Bank Ltd., with branches at Lagos, Shagamu and Zaria.

The first three of these banks were incorporated in the United Kingdom and the last three in Nigeria.

There is a Post Office Savings Bank, organised on similar lines to that in the United Kingdom. Its business was conducted throughout the country at 171 Post Offices and Postal Agencies. On 31st March, 1954, there were 209,472 depositors whose accounts totalled £4,314,731, an increase of over £25,000 as compared with the corresponding figures at the 31st March, 1953 (See also pp. 179-180).

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE total value of exports and imports (including bullion and specie) for 1954 and the two previous years was as follows:

	1952	1953	1954
	£	£	£
Total Imports . . .	113,267,534	108,290,077	114,069,372
Total Domestic Exports .	125,135,458	120,889,203	146,236,957
Total Re-Exports . . .	4,394,651	3,342,702	3,295,106

Principal imports and exports are shown in the tables on pp. 34,35.

General Conditions

Trading conditions were generally satisfactory throughout 1954 and supplies of all imported commodities were available in increased quantities and in greater variety. There was evidence of fairly extensive overstocking in textiles, and temporary gluts of cement, stockfish and some other commodities. As a result, although prices were generally stable, market conditions caused some fluctuation.

The London dock strike in the autumn interrupted the even flow of imports and, when it was over, the sudden influx of delayed shipments caused serious congestion at the Lagos customs wharf.

Germany and Japan made strenuous efforts to strengthen their overseas trade and a number of German business men and a Japanese delegation visited Nigeria. The Austrian Chamber of Commerce also sent a travelling exhibition.

Because of the Sterling Area's continued balance of payment difficulties, dollar purchases were still subject to very strict regulations; the general improvement in the position did, however, permit some relaxations of controls.

Exports to countries other than the Scheduled Territories and Scandinavia remained subject to licensing, but licences were issued freely, except for goods classified as "strategic materials" which were rigidly controlled whatever their destination.

The volume of entrepôt trade remained small and there were no changes in the conditions affecting it.

There was a considerable improvement in the standard of the quarterly trade publication, the *Nigeria Trade Journal*, and a second, completely revised, edition of the *Handbook of Commerce and Industries* was published. Both these publications have a wide distribution overseas and were well received in Nigeria.

Channels of Distribution and Price Control

Although Nigerians were gradually increasing their share of overseas trade, approximately 70 per cent of imports for internal consumption were still channelled through the few major overseas firms. From their numerous branches throughout the country these firms distributed through Nigerian traders to whom they sold on a wholesale basis.

Nigerian merchants were given every assistance and encouragement to form trade associations and were put in touch with overseas suppliers and buyers both directly and through these associations. The increasing number of requests for "status" reports during the year indicated the growing interest of Nigerians in overseas trade.

There was no official price control or any interference by the Government with the distribution of goods. Constant watch, however, was kept on the general distribution of key commodities and, where necessary, help was given in securing freight priorities to enable up-country stocks to be maintained at a satisfactory level.

Trade Malpractices

There was a reduction in the number of trade malpractices reported, and although this disturbing feature of trade still existed, it was becoming apparent that the larger and more responsible Nigerian traders were realising their business obligations.

The Lagos Trade and Industrial Advisory Committee

This committee still met regularly to discuss ways of improving trade conditions throughout Nigeria, and particularly in Lagos.

The Trade Commissioner for Nigeria

Close contact was maintained with the Trade Commissioner for Nigeria, in London, in establishing liaison with individuals and organisations whose interests related to trade with and development in Nigeria.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

Value of Imports by Principal Countries of Origin

£'000

<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>
United Kingdom	58,316	57,402	51,701
India	6,471	6,139	7,253
South Africa	388	563	429
Hong Kong	317	908	1,488
Other Commonwealth Countries	1,465	923	1,447
Belgium/Luxemburg	2,079	1,304	2,123
France	1,457	1,000	1,724
Germany (Western)	6,364	8,627	10,373
Italy and Trieste	3,883	3,951	3,517
Japan	11,345	5,576	9,352
Netherlands	3,783	4,003	4,375
Netherlands Possessions	4,558	3,787	2,446
Norway	2,668	3,286	3,532
U.S.A.	5,181	4,253	5,384
Other Countries	3,613	4,810	7,195
Parcel Post	1,381	1,758	1,730
TOTAL £'000	113,269	108,290	114,069

Principal Imports, 1952-54

Description	Unit	1952		1953		1954	
		Quantity	£'000	Quantity	£'000	Quantity	£'000
Fish	'000 lb.	31,131	3,163	39,026	4,467	56,236	5,660
Flour	'000 lb.	37,490	1,062	44,482	1,280	62,420	1,732
Salt	'000 lb.	184	1,457	192	1,377	205	1,409
Sugar	million lb.	30,353	1,022	50,247	1,370	85,646	2,108
Beer	'000 gal.	3,662	1,747	5,090	2,390	4,767	2,265
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	'000 lb.	8,803	1,805	5,690	1,354	7,482	1,642
Boots and Shoes	'000 pairs	2,270	1,054	3,508	1,680	4,723	1,923
Bags and Sacks	'000	20,348	3,730	18,010	1,806	15,813	1,610
Cotton Piece Goods	'000 sq.yd.	204,964	24,765	171,961	18,066	170,145	16,488
Rayon Piece Goods	'000 sq.yd.	56,580	9,379	55,369	8,727	82,297	10,423
Machinery and Parts	—	—	5,242	—	5,920	—	8,624
Household Utensils of Galvanised Iron & Steel	'000 lb.	5,036	506	10,549	958	2,116	102
Corrugated Iron Sheets	Tons	25,140	2,951	34,323	3,275	40,481	3,557
Other Iron and Steel manufactures	—	—	7,767	—	7,221	—	10,107
Commercial Vehicles	No.	5,392	4,355	4,469	3,383	3,766	3,027
Cars	No.	3,457	1,969	3,338	1,831	3,867	2,114
Cycles	No.	205,799	2,081	216,973	2,196	168,295	1,713
Cement	Tons	205,169	2,236	297,436	2,748	368,108	3,065
Medicine and Drugs	—	—	1,328	—	1,565	—	1,674
Petroleum Products	gal.	81,112	5,599	82,463	4,998	95,137	5,118
Other items	—	—	30,051	—	31,678	—	29,704
TOTAL			113,269		108,290		114,069

Principal Domestic Exports, 1952-54

Commerce

35

<i>Description</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1952</i>		<i>1953</i>		<i>1954</i>	
		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>£'000</i>
Cocoa	Tons	114,731	28,666	104,671	24,858	98,373	39,261
Bananas: fresh	'000 lb. '000 bnch.	163,487 3,950	2,187	202,418 4,479	3,005	182,000 4,235	2,863
Cotton	Tons	19,296	6,734	17,707	5,518	25,959	7,350
Hides and Skins	Tons	8,848	3,260	9,148	3,363	9,005	3,415
Columbite	Tons	1,228	1,307	1,854	3,698	2,524	5,142
Tin Ore	Tons	10,575	7,666	12,136	7,078	10,309	5,171
Groundnuts	'000 Tons	260	22,114	327	24,928	428	29,900
Palm Kernels	'000 Tons	374	22,767	403	22,185	464	22,791
Palm Oil	'000 Tons	167	17,091	201	13,020	208	13,431
Rubber	'000 lb.	41,061	4,139	47,622	3,287	46,648	2,909
Timber	'000 cu.ft.	8,655	2,660	12,959	3,850	11,536	3,509
Other Items		—	6,544	—	6,099	—	10,495
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS			125,135		120,889		146,237

Value of Exports (including Re-exports) by Principal Countries of Destination

£'000

<i>Country of Destination</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>
DOMESTIC EXPORTS			
United Kingdom	100,358	96,962	105,367
Eire	1,169	—	—
South Africa	161	151	180
Gold Coast	300	212	207
Canada	627	460	252
Other Commonwealth Countries .	395	136	805
Denmark	136	431	1,032
France	334	340	2,301
Germany (Western)	2,556	2,458	4,529
Netherlands	2,209	3,232	9,583
Norway	400	380	546
U.S.A.	14,820	14,276	15,654
Other Countries	1,608	1,805	5,747
Ships' Stores (Domestic Exports)	62	46	34
<i>Total Domestic Exports</i>	125,135	120,889	146,237
<i>Re-exports (including parcel post)</i>	4,395	3,343	3,295
TOTAL £'000	129,530	124,232	149,532

Chapter 6 : Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

A sample survey of agriculture in Nigeria was carried out in 1950–51, as part of the World Census requested by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. The details of land utilisation which it provided were given in the 1953 Annual Report. Out of a total of 362,550 square miles covered by the survey, 31,831 square miles were under farm crops, 49,949 square miles were fallow, 27,101 square miles were forest reserves and 244,669 square miles were uncultivated bush and waste ground.

There is still soil erosion and poverty of soil throughout the country but the farmers are gradually learning to counter erosion by contouring and to improve their land by fertilisation. A good deal of useful research into questions of land utilisation and fertilisation has been carried out by soil survey teams in various parts of the country.

Water Conservation

The only legislation governing the ownership of water or water rights in the country was the Minerals Ordinance, Section 3 of which provided that “ the entire property in and control of all rivers, streams and water-

courses throughout Nigeria is and shall be vested in the Crown save insofar as such rights may in any case have been limited by any express grant made before the commencement of this Ordinance." Water resources and conservation were the responsibility of the Regional Governments but no legislation had yet been enacted by the Regions in this respect. Inter-regional inland waterways and water control affecting the supply of water to more than one Region came under the control of the Federal Government.

Although several irrigation schemes were being conducted in the Northern Region, under the control of Settlement Regulations, in the period reviewed there was no legislative provision for the major conductor canals which were needed in the Region.

LAND UTILISATION AND CONSERVATION IN THE REGIONS

Eastern Region

According to the sample survey of agriculture in 1950–51, land in the Eastern Region including the British Cameroons was utilised as follows:

	<i>Area in Square miles</i>
Under farm crops	6,568
Under tree crops	1,235
Fallow	16,615
Forest Reserves	4,630
Non-agricultural	547
Grazing	1,141
Uncultivated bush and waste	10,616
Coastal Swamps	4,713

The system of land tenure made it possible for most adults to have land which was virtually their own although the actual ownership was usually on a communal basis. The farms tended to be small but were generally large enough to provide food for the family which, in its turn, supplied most of the labour. Many of the farms also had produce for sale in the local market or for export through a marketing organisation.

Soil erosion has always been a very serious problem and although the Administration and the Agricultural Department have been teaching the farmers to prevent further damage by contouring and the planting of soil-retaining grasses, there was little they could do to rehabilitate the already badly eroded land. Cropping tended to be limited to a few main staples and condiments and fertility must be maintained by shifting cultivation. This, in its simplest form, consists in clearing a patch of land and cultivating it until it is exhausted, then abandoning it for good and clearing another patch. This system is only possible of course where the land is thinly populated. Where the population pressure necessitates the return to fallow land, the crop-fallow relationship may be as much as 10 years or as little as 2 years. There is little or no manuring and the land suffers from lack of humus owing to the practice of burning the bush when clearing takes place.

The Region had not yet legislated directly for the control of land utilisation, but it had conferred upon Native Authorities, Local Govern-

ment Councils, and a number of public corporations, the power to acquire and hold land for a variety of purposes. Native Authorities might under Sections 23 and 25 of the Native Authority Ordinance (Cap. 140) issue orders and make rules for the control, utilisation and disposition of lands under their jurisdiction. Similar powers were enjoyed by Local Government Councils under Sections 101 and 106 of the Eastern Regional Local Government Ordinance, (No. 16 of 1950). These powers had so far been very little used.

Western Region

No exact records of the areas devoted to agriculture are available. Broadly speaking it may be said that there was hardly any land set aside specifically for pastoral purposes, and that arable land was held under a complicated system which does not lend itself readily to calculation. Approximate figures of areas under cultivation, excluding Oyo Province for which figures were not available, were given in the 1950-51 World Census as follows:

	<i>Square miles</i>
Under farm crops	3,125
Under tree crops	2,483
Fallow	10,007
Forest Reserves	6,545
Non-agricultural	246
Uncultivated bush and waste	9,376

With the exception of the United Africa Company palm plantation at Sapele and the Western Regional Production Development Board's Apoje and Upper Ogun estates, the land was farmed by peasant farmers working with simple hand tools and with very limited capital. Some labour is employed by cocoa and rubber farmers at the busy seasons.

The Native Authority Ordinance (Cap. 140) and the Local Government Law (No. 1 of 1953) made provision for the enactment of subsidiary legislation on land utilisation by local government bodies. In the areas where such legislation existed the results varied considerably, depending upon the energy of the local authority and the agricultural knowledge and needs of the particular community. The most effective control was undoubtedly maintained in those areas constituted Government or Native Authority Forest Reserves, but equally certainly this was, to the indigenous inhabitants, the least attractive form of control.

Northern Region

The following are figures for land utilisation in the Northern Region based on the World Census of 1950-51:

	<i>Square miles</i>
Under farm crops	19,122
Under tree crops	123
Fallow	26,313
Forest Reserves	15,926
Non-agricultural	2,143
Uncultivated bush and waste	218,155

The economy of the Northern Region is primarily agricultural and all arable land and pasture is used exclusively by the native communities, with the exception of a few plots which were used by the Agricultural Department for experimental purposes and as tractor unit farms.

There were no laws in the Northern Region relating to land or water conservation and utilisation, but there were some Native Authority Regulations relating to land conservation. These were of a general nature, on the lines that a farmer must farm in accordance with the soil conservation principles laid down by the Native Authority on the advice of the Department of Agriculture.

LAND OWNERSHIP

Lack of appropriate terminology makes a description of Nigerian land tenure difficult. The terms of English land law are apt to be misleading when applied to Nigerian concepts. The word "ownership" cannot be correctly applied to the system of rights the Nigerian has over land. The average occupier has a possessory right or title which he enjoys in perpetuity and which gives him powers of user and disposition hardly distinguishable from those of an absolute free-holder, except that of absolute alienation. He cannot alienate his holding so as to divest himself and his family of the right to ultimate title. This ultimate title of the family may be the right to the redemption in case of mortgages or a right to the reversion in cases of grant *inter vivos*. It is this family or group concept that is customarily called "communal" tenure.

In recent years such factors as the increasing population, cash economy, the growth of towns and the infiltration of English notions of land tenure tended to emphasize personal rather than group rights and liabilities. The result was that in 1954 title might vest in an individual, a family, or a kin group numbering anything from several dozen to several hundred people and perhaps even in a whole village. When the land was communally owned, individuals usually had exclusive rights as long as they occupied any particular piece of land, and it was only unoccupied land which actually remained communal. The principle was that continuous physical occupation established a personal interest and the common rights became thereby reduced or extinguished. At the same time certain rights such as pasture, hunting, the collection of firewood or the cutting of thatch grass and building poles might remain common to the whole community.

In the cultivation of new ground the basic concept was always that the man who clears the land has the right to use it. The permanence of right varied, however. In the thinly populated areas an individual's rights might end when his piece of land reverted to fallow, but where population was dense or where farmland was scarce because of its poor quality, the rights in fallow were as strong as those in land actually under cultivation.

Legislation on Land Ownership

The official policy of land ownership was that outside the area of the

Colony no alien might acquire land in full fee simple. Under the Land and Native Rights Ordinance no alien might acquire title from any person in the Northern Region or the Cameroons, save from the Governor. The Native Lands Acquisition Ordinance provided that in the Eastern and Western Regions an alien might obtain a leasehold subject to approval by the Governor. In the Eastern and Western Regions the Government could acquire land for public purposes under the Public Lands Acquisition Ordinance, (Cap. 185). All land so acquired or otherwise held by Government was Crown Land. Aliens might obtain leases of such land, the maximum term being 99 years. Under Section 4 of the Land and Native Rights Ordinance all native lands, and all rights over them, were under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor who held and administered them for the use and common benefit of the natives.

The area of Crown land in the Eastern Region was 48,900 acres and in the Western Region 44,800 acres, excluding Lagos Colony where there were approximately 20 square miles of Crown Land.

With the exception of one or two small plantations in and near the Delta, and land held by the Missions, there were no areas outside the Colony held by aliens, other than small plots for residence and trading.

Types of Renting Systems

Leases of Crown land or of native land in the Eastern and Western Regions to alien lessees followed English forms. The same was true of rights of occupancy granted under the Land and Native Rights Ordinance.

What may be grouped together as "leases" under customary tenures ranged from a right to cultivate for a single cropping season in exchange for some portion of the produce—the only return recognised by former custom—through rights covering the full cropping rotation, to the modern leaseholds based on English concepts and often in documentary form. Such leases seldom carried right to exploit standing trees, and never that of affecting permanent improvements such as building a house or making a plantation. Following English practice, the former was becoming accepted in certain towns of the south under a grant from or approval by the Native Authority; and in one or two areas lessees were even permitted to plant cocoa or kola, though this was still very much the exception and the rights so granted had hardly begun to assume recognisable English leasehold forms. Thus freedom to sublet, or the rights of heirs in a lease, were either not admitted or were still very nebulous.

Renting of house property, more particularly of rooms, was becoming common in all large towns.

LAND OWNERSHIP IN THE REGIONS

Eastern Region

The most recent statement of policy regarding land in the Region was contained in the Sessional Paper No. 7 of 1953 in which the Government undertook to respect the ownership of land and to recognise local

customary systems of land tenure as far as they were compatible with modern agricultural methods. The Regional Government also encouraged all Local Government bodies to exercise their powers in land matters and to institute Land Registries for the recording of land transactions. The Sessional Paper dealt, in addition, with the need to encourage community farming to combat excessive fragmentation of holding, with the possibility of settlement schemes and slum clearances, and promised an overhaul of existing land laws.

Except where legislation existed to the contrary, the ownership and devolution of land was governed by native law and custom and these land laws varied from place to place. There had been no attempt made to codify the land laws or to impose a common system of land tenure, but Native Authorities and Local Government Councils were given powers to control the alienation of land. Unfortunately these powers had so far been little used, although undesirable practices in this respect were obviously taking place.

The area of Crown Land in the Region was approximately 48,900 acres, of which about 29,000 acres were freehold and about 19,300 leasehold. Parts of this area were vested in, or were being transferred to, a number of public corporations, but their extent was not yet known. In addition, some 4,500 acres of Crown land were occupied by, or allocated to, the Nigerian Railway. Since the 1st October, 1954, considerable areas of Crown land have been vested, under the Apportionment of Assets and Liabilities Order (Legal Notice No. 130 of 1954), in the Government of the Federation of Nigeria. The remaining Crown land was vested in the Governor of the Eastern Region, in trust for Her Majesty, for the purposes of the Region. Action was being taken to compile a record of those lands vested in the Federal Government.

No records have been kept of the area of private land held by non-indigenous inhabitants of the Region. To compile such a record would require a great deal of labour, but steps to do so were to be taken. The figure will necessarily be only approximate, since many old grants have not been accurately surveyed.

The bulk of Crown land had been acquired for the general purposes of Government, and most of it was situated at Provincial and Divisional headquarters. Not more than 5 per cent of Crown land was leased to private persons and organisations.

Apart from a small number of agricultural estates, to which reference has already been made, the trading companies held land for the sale of imported goods, the purchase of export produce and the residence of their staff. Missionary bodies held land mainly for religious, educational and medical purposes. There has been a tendency for them to apply for large areas of agricultural land in connection with their missionary activities, but this development was being closely watched.

The recently established public corporations were taking up considerable areas of land to carry out their statutory functions, but care was taken to ensure that native communities were not thereby deprived of sufficient land for their subsistence. Nearly all such land was being acquired in thinly-populated areas.

Considerable areas of land were not effectively occupied, particularly in under-populated areas. The Sample Census indicated that only some 23 per cent of all land was actively utilised at any one time. It was claimed, however, that there was no land without an owner, even though rights of ownership were exercised only rarely and to a very limited extent. In fact, without large areas of fallow land, the current system of agriculture could not be carried on for any length of time.

The comments already made in the general remarks on land ownership apply in the Eastern Region where "communal tenure" was the basic pattern of indigenous land tenure. The type and size of the land-owning community might vary a great deal and common and personal rights exist side by side. In theory "communal tenure" should mean that no individual has any rights which are not equally enjoyed by his fellows. In practice even the most primitive farming communities allowed an individual the exclusive right to the work of his hands and these rights could be inherited by his children, even if they could not be otherwise disposed of.

With the spread of European ideas, however, fee simple rights were being increasingly claimed and generally admitted. In places where this was most evident, mainly in the neighbourhood of such big towns as Onitsha, Aba, and Calabar, land was becoming a marketable asset for the first time.

Leases of Crown land, or of native land to aliens, followed English forms. These forms were also being used more and more frequently in African transactions relating to house property or urban land but were only very occasionally used in farm land transactions. The most common transaction in land was the "pledge." In return for a loan of money, the lender acquired the use of an area of farm land for an indefinite period. The use of the land rarely included the right to exploit the economic trees, and never the right to effect permanent improvements. The pledge could be redeemed at any time by repayment of the original amount of the loan, the use of the land being considered as interest on the loan. The pledge could not, however, be redeemed until the lender had reaped the crops he had planted.

Western Region

The Native Lands Acquisition Ordinance, which regulated alien occupation of land, applied to all the Western Region except to the Colony Province. The provisions of this law have already been summarised on p.14.

There was no Regional legislative control of land acquisition by Nigerians, although in certain areas there was a desire for local legislation to control land alienation by the indigenous people of the area to native strangers. In only one area, that of Akure, had such local legislation been approved.

Shifting cultivation, increase of population, hunting rights, and the tremendous increase of markets for cash crops combined to result in there being virtually no unclaimed land. The land was continually being

claimed, often with conflict, by individuals, family groups, communities or tribes.

The area of Crown land in the Region, including the Colony Province, was approximately 90 square miles. No final decision had yet been reached as to division between the Federal and Regional Governments.

The system of family or group ownership still existed generally throughout the Region, although there was a strong tendency to break away from it in some districts. Improvements in the form of bush clearance, the erection of buildings, etc., were accepted as conferring property rights upon the individual and these rights become hereditary. In the areas of shifting cultivation such rights had not the same importance as in cocoa, palm oil and kola producing areas, where there were now continual disputes and widespread fragmentation. It was clear that the traditional system of tenure would eventually be abandoned in these areas and also in the urban areas where the individual was becoming increasingly aware of the need for clear title to well-defined plots. The grant of leases of land held by the family or group was fraught with difficulties, as one recalcitrant member could retard completion to the detriment of the group and the community at large.

Leases of Crown land, and leases of native land to aliens, followed English forms. With regard to grants to Nigerians in undeveloped areas, the family or group concerned would make the grant in the traditional form, which was accepted by the community without any written record being obtained; in urban areas the formal deed, followed by the registration of the deed (there was no system of title registration within the Region), was becoming an accepted practice. The renting of rooms by verbal agreement on a monthly tenancy might be said to be universal.

Northern Region

In the Northern Region the land law was the Land and Native Rights Ordinance. Under the provisions of this Ordinance, the existing native customs with regard to the use and occupation of land were preserved, the control of all native lands was vested in the Governor, as trustee, for the use and common benefit of the indigenous natives, the transfer of land by sale or otherwise by a native to a non-native without the consent of the Governor was prohibited and the Governor was empowered to grant rights of occupancy to natives and non-natives or to revoke such grants and to make land available for public purposes.

Policy has been to restrict to the Governor the power to grant rights of occupancy over land to expatriates, companies, firms and other corporate bodies, and to allow Native Authorities to continue to deal with customary tenure. In towns where there was a mixed population of natives and native foreigners, and where plots were laid out for residential or trading purposes, or both. Regulations made under the Ordinance empowered Native Authorities to grant land titles for a term not exceeding 20 years to such persons as were ordinarily subject to their jurisdiction. Regulations had also been made under the Ordinance to empower Local Authorities to grant rights of occupancy in some towns.

The traditional conception of customary tenure was that the use of the land was vested in the community.

Almost all the land in the Northern Region was held and used by the indigenous inhabitants. That held by the non-indigenous inhabitants was mainly in the form of small plots for trading and residential purposes and was held on lease, the term not generally exceeding 40 years. Mining leases were not usually granted for terms of more than 21 years. The Government held land for offices and other public service buildings and a few larger areas for experimental and demonstration farming.

With regard to customary tenure, the renting of rooms or houses was common in urban areas where there were wage-earners. It was wholly unknown in pre-British times. Tenancy in such cases was usually on a monthly basis and rent was paid in cash. In rural areas, loaning of farms was rare except in congested areas where there was a shortage of farmland. Where a farm was loaned, rent was usually paid in kind, a portion of the crops often being made over by the tenant to the landlord.

Where title to land was granted by the Governor, the occupier might not alienate without the consent of the Governor.

In the Northern Region the Native Authority (Control of Settlements) Regulations empowered Native Authorities to declare settlement areas, divide each settlement area into agricultural holdings, residential and trading plots, communal grazing areas and catchment areas, etc., issue titles to settlers, revoke such titles and approve transfers and mortgages.

AGRICULTURE

Statistics of production of the principal crops are given in the table on p.66. The majority of the figures are based on the World Census of Agriculture, 1950–51, but in one or two instances estimates have been made for 1954. In the case of some crops the calendar year coincides with the crop year, but in others the crop years vary considerably.

The most important food crops are guinea corn and millet in the north and yams in the south. Rice, maize and cassava are grown in many parts of the country. The main export crops are cocoa, palm kernels, palm oil, groundnuts, rubber, cotton and bananas. Brief particulars of the principal food and export crops are given below.

Guinea Corn

According to the sample census (1950) the total area under this crop was 4,175,000 acres producing 1,776,000 tons. The figures for 1954 have been estimated at roughly 4,500,000 acres producing approximately 1,950,000 tons. The yields in most areas were good, an average may be taken as 8 cwt. per acre, although the range of climates, soils and methods of planting cause wide variation. Guinea corn is a peasant crop produced by peasant farmers throughout Northern Nigeria. There is less guinea corn and more millet in the extreme north. It is prepared by traditional methods, usually threshed in a mortar, the bran being taken off by further pounding and the grain ground by hand stones.

Marketing takes place at all stages from the producer himself to small middlemen, contractors and major employers of labour. There was little organisation or control. Scarcity-induced peak prices ranged from £30–£40 per ton during August and September, 1954, but a fall to the more normal range of £20–£30 per ton took place after the harvest. Rainfall was above normal and in several places was the highest ever recorded. The high prices brought about by scarcity the previous season led to increased acreages being planted and prices returned to normal.

In the growing of guinea corn the calendar and the crop year coincide.

Millet

As in the case of guinea corn the calendar and crop year coincide. No further assessment of the total area under this crop has been possible. The figures obtained by the sample census in 1950 were 3,169,000 acres producing 927,000 tons. The census figures indicate a yield of about 5 cwt. of grain per acre. Production is entirely in the hands of individual peasant farmers and the crop predominates in areas of comparatively low rainfall. It is prepared for marketing by the same traditional methods as those described above for guinea corn.

The production of this crop in 1954 was generally above average although some early drought affected yields, which were generally not as good as those of guinea corn.

Groundnuts

Here again the calendar and crop years coincide. In the Eastern and Western Regions, groundnuts are grown by peasant farmers, mostly for local consumption, and are marketed through the usual village markets.

In the Northern Region the acreage under groundnuts was reduced, as farmers found that they had cut their corn acreages too much the previous season. The estimated acreage may therefore be reduced to some 1,900,000 acres, producing 525,000 tons, of which some 372,700 tons were available for export.

Yields were generally good, the high rainfall in the Northern area favouring groundnut products. Groundnuts are grown mostly by individual peasant farmers in the Kano, Katsina, Bornu and Sokoto Provinces. The bulk of the crop is decorticated by pounding in a pestle and mortar and winnowing. In some remote areas, hand decortication is practised. Suitable types of hand decorticators have been found and their use was being advocated throughout the groundnut area. Trials of larger machine-driven types were being conducted.

Four privately owned groundnut oil mills in Kano had a total annual capacity of approximately 100,000 tons of groundnuts. During 1954 they processed 78,434 tons of groundnuts and after supplying local requirements 30,633 tons of oil were exported.

Marketing arrangements were in the hands of the Groundnut Marketing Board, later succeeded by the Northern Region Marketing Board.

Firms and traders were appointed as licensed Buying Agents on commission. The producer price was again fixed at £36 per ton on rail, subject to transport differentials. Further details are given in the section on Agricultural Marketing Boards (p. 54 *et seq*).

Cotton

The crop year extends into the succeeding calendar year.

The total area under crop according to the sample census (1950–51) was 903,000 acres. Considerable extension has since taken place in Bauchi and Adamawa Provinces as well as in areas where cotton was previously grown, so that acreage in 1954 may be estimated at over 1 million. Purchases for export in 1953–54 were 71,535 tons seed-cotton. A considerable quantity, which cannot be assessed, is used locally for hand-weaving.

Yields are difficult to indicate, as much of the crop is planted as a late catch-crop on newly cleared land, which in years of short rainfall may produce but little. A figure of 300 lb. seed cotton per acre for main crop planting may, however, be tentatively adopted.

Cotton is produced by individual peasant farmers. Seed distribution is organised by the Agricultural Department in co-operation with the British Cotton Growing Corporation.

Ginning of the export crop was carried out by the British Cotton Growing Corporation at eight ginneries distributed over the main cotton-growing areas.

Plans for the development of a cottonseed crushing industry were under consideration by the Northern Regional Authorities.

Marketing arrangements were previously under a Cotton Marketing Board which, like the Groundnut Marketing Board was merged into the Northern Regional Marketing Board. Further details are given in the section on Agricultural Marketing Boards (p.54 *et seq*).

The high rainfall caused a certain amount of water-logging in the months of August and September, but the first pickings indicated similar yields to those of 1953.

Distribution of “260” improved seed from the Daudawa Multiplication scheme continued. The total distribution was 14,421 tons, compared to 13,588 in 1953.

Yams

The crop and calendar year are different. The planting of yams takes place in November–December or March–April for harvesting some twelve months later.

Yams are grown by peasant farmers in the Eastern and Western Regions and in the southern provinces of the Northern Region. They cannot be produced between latitude 11° and 12°N.

More yams are produced in the Eastern Region than elsewhere and the festival of the New Yam plays a considerable part in the traditional way of life in the Eastern Region. At the time of the sample survey of 1950–51 there were 1,446,000 acres of this crop in the Eastern Region

and the Cameroons, producing 5,486,000 tons of yams. It seems probable that the acreage and production have increased since then.

Yields per acre vary with the variety, the fertility of the soil and the time of planting and may be as low as 2,000 lb. and as high as 14,000 lb. The application of fertiliser can increase yields by some 50–60 per cent on the average.

The bulk of the crop is not processed although some is turned into yam flour by slicing, drying and pounding.

Yams are marketed for internal consumption in the normal way through village markets. A considerable quantity of yams was sent from Ogoja Province in Eastern Nigeria to supply the overpopulated areas in Owerri Province, and from Ilorin and Kabba in the North to the cocoa-growing areas of the Western Region.

High rainfall produced good yields and prices were maintained by the continued demands from the cocoa-growing areas. The prices normally range from £7 to £46 per ton and are occasionally higher according to season.

Rice

Rice is grown throughout Nigeria, the largest areas being in the Northern Region. The 1950–51 sample survey gave the acreage in the Northern Region as 305,000 with a production figure of 156,000 tons.

Rice is a peasant crop and there were no large-scale schemes, although there was a certain amount of mechanical cultivation or irrigation being carried out in the Northern Region. In the Eastern Region steps were being taken by the Agricultural Department to encourage rice planting in the mangrove swamp areas of Calabar and Rivers Province. The majority of the Eastern Region rice acreage was in Ogoja Province where production was expanding steadily.

Yields vary from as low as 500 lb. of paddy rice to the acre to 1,300 lb. On good soils in the Eastern Region the yield has been as much as 1–1½ tons.

Processing is mainly done by parboiling, pounding and winnowing, but a number of rice mills have been installed in the Northern Region. In the Eastern Region the Agricultural Department has erected mills in certain marginal areas to encourage rice-growing; once a mill had been established it was sold to private enterprise. There was a thriving industry at Abakaliki, in the Eastern Region, where there were 48 privately owned mills in operation. Middlemen buy the rice from farmers in the outlying districts and then distribute it throughout the region after it has been milled at Abakaliki. It was reported that some 30,000 tons of paddy rice were milled at Abakaliki during 1954.

There was also an increase in small rice mills in Abeokuta Province in the Western Region where there were 71 mills in operation. A mobile mill operated in conjunction with a mobile thresher proved to be very popular in Oyo Province.

There were no exports of rice and marketing was carried out through complex channels of local trade. The rice may pass through a dozen

agencies between the farmer and the eventual consumer who purchases it by the cigarette "cup" in his local market. In the North prices to the producer varied between £30-£60 a ton.

Maize

The crop and the calendar year coincide. The sample survey of 1950-51 estimated that there were a total of 2,509,000 acres under maize in Nigeria and the Cameroons producing 198,000 tons. It is grown by peasant farmers, mostly women, throughout the Regions and the average yield is difficult to estimate. Maize is generally grown as an intercrop, when an average yield of 755 lb. of dried grain per acre may be expected, or as an early catch-crop. When grown as a sole crop, on good soil, a yield of 1,200 lb. per acre can be expected.

In certain urban areas there were a number of power-driven corn grinders owned by African business men and these were becoming more numerous in the Western Region. In the main, however, maize was not processed, except by hand pounding, and much of the crop was eaten on the cob.

For domestic consumption, maize was marketed through village markets and sold by the cob, either green or dried. The price varies with the season.

There was no export of maize.

Cassava

The season for cassava-growing varies, but is usually from July-August in one calendar year to the same period in the following year.

Cassava was grown in all the Regions and was becoming particularly important in the Eastern Region because the planting material was readily available and less expensive than seed yams and the average yield higher than that of yams. In the sample survey of 1950-51 the acreage devoted to cassava in the Eastern Region was given as 1,491,000 and this was increasing. There had also been a considerable increase in the cassava acreage in the Northern Region, which was estimated at 347,000 in 1950. The total production figure for Nigeria in 1950 was estimated at 9,216,000 tons.

Cassava responds well to fertiliser application and in the Eastern Region it was used by the Agricultural Department as a demonstration crop. It is a peasant crop, largely grown by women, and the yields per acre in the Eastern Region vary from 7,000 to 11,000 lb. dependent upon the soil and whether it is grown as an inter-crop or as a sole crop. In the Northern Region the average yield varies from 2 to 3 tons per acre.

In the Northern Region cassava is eaten in root form after cooking but in the Eastern and Western Regions, although it may be sold in the market as tubers, it is more usually processed by hand, either as fermented cassava or as farina, known locally as "garri." In the former case, the tubers are soaked in still water until the central core is quite soft and the outer skin easily removable. It is then made up into small

balls and sold. In making garri the tubers are peeled and grated and then fermented in a bag; when ready the coarse flour is fried in large shallow pans with a little palm oil and then dried for sale.

Cassava products are sold in native markets in the normal way. There is a large internal trade in garri to the Northern Region. There was no export trade.

Benniseed

This crop is grown only in the Northern Region and the season coincides with the calendar year.

The acreage under benniseed was estimated in 1950 to be 120,000. It was likely that there had been an extensive increase of the crop since then. Purchases for export in the calendar year 1954 amounted to 16,180 tons. Yield is estimated at 2 cwt. per acre, and the crop is produced by individual farmers mainly of the Tiv tribe in Benue Province. Curing is carried out by bundling and stacking in the field. Threshing then takes place by shaking out the sheaf.

Marketing arrangements are similar to those for groundnuts. The price was maintained at £36 per ton.

Soya Beans

This crop is also grown only in the Northern Region and the season and calendar year coincide.

The estimated area under Soya Beans was 35,000 acres in 1954. Purchases for export in the financial year April, 1953, to March, 1954, were 8,731 tons, compared with 3,884 tons the previous year. Yields were about 5 cwt. per acre and the price remained at £20 per ton. Very little was consumed locally.

Sugarcane

Sugarcane is found only in the Northern Region, where the acreage was estimated at 24,000 in 1950.

No reliable production figures were available but the average yield was estimated to be about 20 tons per acre. The crop is grown by peasant farmers and most of it is sold for chewing. About 557 horse-driven cane mills operated during 1954 and produced 4,500 tons of molasses sugar.

The marketing of sugarcane was completely in the hands of local traders and sugar-crusher operators and the prices varied according to locality.

The incidence of "red-rot" disease appeared to have lessened in intensity but was still present. Free samples of imported sugar reduced the demand for the locally produced jaggery type.

Tobacco

The main crop of tobacco is grown in the wet season, June–January, but there is also a dry season crop in November–March.

The production of ordinary native tobacco cannot be estimated but some 9,000 acres were grown for the manufacturers of cigarette tobacco mainly in the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces of the Northern Region.

The local crop was produced by individual farmers and the yield was about 300 lb. of cured leaf per acre. Staff of the Nigeria Tobacco Company organised the distribution of seedlings of Virginia Hybrid tobacco to the farmers and supervised the planting. Curing was carried out by air-drying on racks in temporary barns erected by the growers.

The Nigerian Tobacco Company's cigarette factory at Ibadan was the only factory of its kind in Nigeria, and one of the most modern and up-to-date factories in the country. Highly mechanised methods of production were used in all departments. The factory employed over 600 workers and had usually about 50 trainees. It manufactured 95 per cent of the machine-made cigarettes in Nigeria, its output being roughly 2,500 million cigarettes per year. The Company is a Nigerian subsidiary of a leading British tobacco manufacturing firm. It had its own training centre and with a staff of about 100 African Agricultural Extension Workers was largely responsible for the development of Nigerian tobacco cultivation. The local tobacco, grown by independent farmers with the assistance and advice of the Company's staff, produced some 40 per cent of the factory's raw materials. One brand of cigarette was being almost entirely made from Nigerian tobacco and the others were blended with imported leaf.

Purchases of cigarette leaf were made by the Company at points throughout the growing areas at prices, according to grade, averaging about 1s. per lb. There was also considerable local trade in tobacco for smoking and snuff. The flowers were used for staining the teeth.

The year 1954 was favourable and it was expected that the crop would be about 90 per cent higher than in 1953.

EXPORT CROPS

Cocoa

Estimated figures of the acreage under cocoa were :

	<i>acres</i>
Western Region . . .	550,000
Eastern Region . . .	5,000
Cameroons . . .	47,000

The total quantities of cocoa passed for export in the calendar years 1953 and 1954 were :

	1953	1954
<i>Main Crop</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Grade I	88,504	75,596
Grade II	391	1,459
<i>Light Crop</i>		
Grade I	5,084	14,786
Grade II	1,999	1,956

In the Western Region cocoa production was concentrated mainly in the centre and south-west and both production and trade were in the

hands of Yorubas. In the Eastern Region the main centres of production were Ikom in Ogoja Province, Bende in Owerri Province, and Arochuku in Calabar Province. Cocoa is a peasant crop but the Eastern Region Authorities have taken a new interest in it and £5,000 was voted from Regional funds to develop a planting programme. The Regional Agricultural Department has been charged with investigations.

The marketing of cocoa was formerly carried out by the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board but this ceased to exist when the new Regional Marketing Boards came into being in September-October, 1954. Further details of this area are given on pp. 54-56.

Oil Palm

The estimated figure of the acreage under production in the Eastern Region was 493,000 acres. No figures are available from the Western Region or the Northern Region.

The produce graded for export in the calendar years 1953 and 1954 was:

<i>Palm Kernels</i>	1953	1954
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Western Area	197,854	223,530
Eastern Area	224,483	224,323
TOTAL	<u>422,337</u>	<u>447,853</u>
 <i>Palm Oil</i>		
Western Area	27,438	29,066
Eastern Area	209,546	197,305
TOTAL	<u>236,984</u>	<u>226,371</u>

Oil palms are grown in all three Regions but to a far greater extent in the Eastern Region than in the North and the West.

Apart from the large areas of oil palms grown for commercial purposes there are a very great number of these trees scattered indiscriminately in the bush. In the main the products of these are used locally or the palms are tapped for wine.

In the Western Region palm produce for export comes chiefly from the wetter areas of the Delta Province. In the Northern Region oil palms are grown in favourable situations up to latitude 10° North and occasionally further. The only areas of commercial importance, however are in the Igala Division of Kabba Province, where conditions approximate to those in the Eastern Region.

In the Eastern Region the initial production of palm produce and the primary marketing was in the hands of the peasant farmers, the few commercial plantations accounting for only a fraction of the total output.

Palms under peasant management were either communally or individually owned. Yields per acre were low and averaged 664 lb. of oil and 668 lb. of kernels.

Marketing arrangements were highly organised. Fixed prices were

guaranteed to the producer for kernels and different grades of oil a year in advance. In the past, these prices had been determined by the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board, but these functions were assumed by the Regional Marketing Boards. Licensed buying agents were appointed and the Department of Marketing and Exports made arrangements for the evacuation of produce from the ports. A price incentive for high grade oil has done much, in recent years, to improve the quality of Nigerian Palm oil shipped for export. This improvement was necessary in view of increasing competition from Malaya, the East Indies and the Congo.

Oil extraction was still carried out mainly by village methods and by a large number of hand presses and nut-crackers, but the number of Pioneer Palm Oil Mills was steadily increasing. The Eastern Regional Production Development Board had 66 mills in operation in 1954 and a further 12 under construction, the Western Regional Production Board had erected 25 mills in the Delta and Benin Provinces, and there were 3 mills in Kabba Province in the Northern Region. In addition, there was one large privately-owned and one quasi-Government operated extraction unit based on extensive plantations.

The West African Institute for Oil Palm Research near Benin demonstrated that oil extraction rates averaging 20 per cent and over can be obtained in an efficiently operated Pioneer Mill, as against the usual 10 per cent by native methods.

The Institute continued to investigate problems of the oil palm and was concerned with the production of improved seed. Seed germination and the subsequent distribution to farmers remained a responsibility of the Departments of Agriculture.

Rubber

The most recent figures available were those from the sample survey of 1950–51. Rubber is grown mainly in the Benin and Delta Provinces of the Western Region where the acreage was given as 250,000, and in the Eastern Region and the Cameroons where there were 7,000 acres at the time of the survey.

Exports of rubber for 1954 totalled 20,823 tons.

There were two plantation-scale undertakings, one of which was privately owned and the other partly privately and partly Government owned. Most of the rubber production was, however, in the hands of peasant farmers.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

For the major part of 1954 the development and organisation of agriculture was still under the control of the central Ministry of Agriculture to which the Regional Departments of Agriculture were responsible. Under the new constitutional arrangements of 1st October, 1954, however, agriculture became the responsibility of Regional Departments under Regional Ministries of Agriculture. At the same time provision was made for the establishment of a Federal Department of Agricultural

Research, under the direction of a Director of Agricultural Research.

The Federal Department came within the Portfolio of the Minister of Natural Resources and Social Services. The recruitment of trained specialists under the 1951-56 Development Plan has made possible a considerable advance in knowledge of the use of fertilizers to increase yields in food crops and has provided new methods for the control of diseases and pests of both food and cash crops.

A total of 11 Federal specialists were on duty during 1954 out of an approved establishment (including Colonial Development and Welfare research schemes) of 19. Of these, one senior Chemist was attached as Officer-in-Charge of the Western Region Cocoa Soil Survey at Ibadan; one Chemist was attached to the Northern Region Agricultural Research Station at Samaru and one Entomologist was seconded to C.I.P.P.A.S. (Provisional International Committee for the Prevention of Locusts in the French Sudan) as leader of a mission studying the ecology of the African Migratory Locust at Bamako in the French Sudan.

Northern Region Department of Agriculture

In the Northern Region the Department of Agriculture lay within the portfolio of the Minister of Natural Resources. Working in conjunction with the Veterinary Department and the Produce Inspection Service it was responsible for governmental activities in relation to agriculture and animal husbandry.

The establishment of the Department, and the numbers of posts filled, included the following:

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Holders</i>
Director of Agriculture	1	1
Deputy Director	1	1
Assistant Directors	3	1
Principal Agric. Officers	7	1
Principal Irrig. Engineers	1	1
Principal Research Officer	1	1
Soil Conservation Specialist	1	—
Principal, School of Agric. . . .	1	1
Senior Agricultural Officers	10	3
Agricultural Officers	33	16
Agricultural Superintendents	22	13
Agriculturist	1	—
Economist	1	—
Specialists	26	5
Specialists Assistants	5	1
Irrigation Engineers	11	6
Agricultural Engineers	3	3
Accountant	1	1
Mechanic Demonstrators	10	8
Administrative Assistants	5	1
Mines Land Reclamation Officer	1	1
Assistant Mill Engineer	1	1
Secretary Typist	1	1
Production Officers attached	54	41
Empire Cotton Growing Corporation Officers attached. . . .	5	5
	<u>206</u>	<u>113</u>

Eastern Region Department of Agriculture

In the Eastern Region, also, agriculture came within the portfolio of the Minister of Natural Resources. The establishment of the Department included:

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Establishment</i>
Director of Agriculture	1
Deputy Director of Agriculture	1
Senior Agricultural Officer	1
Agricultural Officers	5
Senior Assistant Agricultural Officer	1
Assistant Agricultural Officers	10
Senior Agricultural Assistants	5
Agricultural Assistants	43
Field Overseers	70

Western Region Department of Agriculture

In the Western Region agriculture came within the portfolio of the Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The establishment of the Department included:

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Establishment</i>
Director of Agriculture	1
Deputy Director of Agriculture	1
Assistant Directors	2
Principal Agricultural Officer	1
Senior Agricultural Officers	4
Senior Specialist	1
Agricultural Officers	20
Agricultural Superintendents	8
Assistant Agricultural Officers	14
Senior Agricultural Assistants	6
Agricultural Assistants	87
Field Overseers	71

The work of the Regional Agricultural Departments, along with that of the Veterinary Departments and Produce Inspection Services, towards the development of agriculture and improvement of crops is dealt with later in this Chapter.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BOARDS

The original Nigeria Produce Marketing Boards were the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board, established in 1947, and the Nigeria Oil Palm, Groundnut and Cotton Marketing Boards, each established in 1949. These Boards worked on a country-wide basis and handled a single commodity or group of commodities. Their operations covered the marketing of the produce which they handled in all parts of the country and also extended to the shipment, export and overseas sale of the produce subject to their Ordinances. The primary responsibilities of these Boards related to the fixing and stabilisation of producer prices and, from the reserve funds which they accumulated in the course of their operations, all four Marketing Boards made large contributions to the Regional Production Development Boards. They also contributed

largely towards the endowment of scientific research affecting their produce.

All four Boards used the Government Department of Marketing and Exports as their executive organisation in Nigeria and the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited as their selling organisation in London.

Under the new constitutional arrangements of 1st October, 1954, these Commodity Marketing Boards were replaced by single "all purpose" Marketing Boards in each Region (including the Southern Cameroons), responsible for all the purchasing arrangements within the Region and for price stabilisation, research and development policy. These new Regional Marketing Boards were established in the Northern, Western and Eastern Regions in time to exercise their functions in respect of the 1954-55 crop seasons, but it was not possible to complete legislation by the end of 1954 for the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board or for the Central Marketing Board. The Central Marketing Board was to have executive powers relating to the prescription of grades, calling forward, export, shipment, and overseas sale of produce on behalf of the Regional Boards and would also function in an advisory capacity to the Regional Boards.

The Regional Boards were to follow the general lines of policy of their predecessors in marketing matters and also took over various continuing commitments of the old Boards.

The Boards were making maximum use of normal trade channels in the purchase and export of Nigerian produce, by employing as their licensed buying agents commercial firms experienced in the Nigerian produce trade. Participation by Nigerians in the produce trade was particularly encouraged and the number of Nigerians appointed as licensed buying agents was progressively increasing each year, as was their share in the export produce trade. A number of measures designed to assist small Nigerian firms financially have been introduced by the Boards.

Licensed buying agents purchased scheduled produce at approved buying stations at gazetted minimum prices. These minimum prices, which were fixed for a whole crop season, were determined by the deduction of approved transport costs from the basic port prices. Competition amongst buying agents, however, often resulted in the paying of more than the gazetted minimum buying prices to the benefit of the producer. The system of orderly marketing and complete stabilisation of producer prices within a crop season or marketing year, which was a principal feature of the Marketing Boards' system, afforded the primary producer protection against day-to-day fluctuations in prices and eliminated internal speculation by produce buyers.

The Marketing Boards were required to purchase all produce, subject to their Laws, which was offered to them for sale. But for the greater part of 1954, i.e. in respect of the 1953-54 crop seasons, the marketing was carried out by the old Marketing Boards.

Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board

The Board decided (after consultation with its Advisory Committee) to maintain unchanged the producer prices for the 1953–54 cocoa season, viz., £170 per ton for Grade I and £155 per ton for Grade II.

It was decided however to discontinue the price differential between Main and Light crop cocoa.

The following were the naked ex-scale port of shipment prices paid to producers during the last three seasons:

	1951–52	1952–53	1953–54
<i>Main Crop</i>	£	£	£
Grade I	170	170	170
Grade II	155	155	155
<i>Light Crop</i>			
Grade I	165	165	170
Grade II	150	150	155

Total declared purchases for the 1953–54 season amounted to 97,428 tons, a decrease of 11,579 tons or 10·6 per cent on the purchases made during the previous season, and 9 per cent below the average purchases for the last five seasons. Though the disappointing result of the 1953–54 season was primarily due to a poor crop, a contributory factor was the holding back of cocoa later in the season in anticipation of an increase in the producer price for the 1954–55 season.

The following are details of purchases made during the last three seasons:

1951–52	1952–53	1953–54
<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
107,898	109,006	97,428

The average overseas selling price obtained for the 1953–54 Nigeria cocoa crop was an all time record at £360 f.o.b. This represented an increase of nearly 60 per cent over the average selling prices realised on the 1952–53 season's crop. The very high selling prices ruling during the 1953–54 season may be attributed mainly to manufacturers in the importing countries having allowed their stocks to run down in the belief that a favourable West African crop would bring about a fall in prices. When it became apparent that the 1953–54 West African cocoa crop would be one of the lowest in recent years, demand outstripped available supplies, forcing prices up to record high levels.

Nigeria Groundnut Marketing Board

The Board continued to operate marketing schemes for groundnuts in the Kano Area and Rivers Area (i.e. the Niger-Benin Area) and also for benniseed, sunflower seed and soya beans. These crops were purchased by licensed buying agents appointed by the Board, the licensed buying agents being responsible for the produce up to f.o.b. point or delivery into Board stores or railway transit sheds.

The producer prices payable for the 1953–54 season, which were the same as those payable for the two previous seasons, were:

	£ per ton
<i>Kano Area Groundnuts</i> (naked ex-scale at railhead buying stations)	36
<i>Rivers Area Groundnuts</i> (basic naked ex-scale buying station price)	36
<i>Soya Beans</i> (flat naked ex-scale buying station price)	20
<i>Benniseed</i> (naked ex-scale buying station price)	36
<i>Sunflower Seed</i> (flat naked ex-scale buying station price)	20

Purchases of the 1953–54 groundnut crop were slightly down on the record purchases made during the previous season, though they were still at a very high level. Purchases of benniseed were at approximately the same level as in the previous season but soya bean purchases were substantially higher than those for the 1952–53 season. Purchases of sunflower seed were negligible and the Board gave notice that it would discontinue the purchase of sunflower seed after 30th June, 1954, after which date it would no longer be a crop subject to control under the Board's Ordinance.

The following tables compare purchases with those for the two previous seasons:

	1951–52 Tons	1952–53 Tons	1953–54 Tons
Groundnuts . . .	425,588	430,695	424,648
Benniseed . . .	10,387	13,878	13,686
Soya Beans . . .	8,035	3,899	8,766
Sunflower Seed . .	25	1	3

The prices paid to the crushers for groundnut oil and cake are shown below, together with the prices paid for the two previous seasons:

	1951–52 Net ton	1952–53 Net ton	1953–54 Net ton
Groundnut Oil (Ex Kano) . . .	£92 10 0d.	£93 0 0d.	£96 13 4d.
Groundnut Cake (Ex Kano) . . .	£12 0 0d.	£12 0 0d.	£12 0 0d.

The large stocks of oils and oilseeds held by the British Ministry of Food, and the large surplus stocks of cotton seed oil held by the United States, exercised a depressing effect on overseas markets. The return of India as a large exporter of groundnut oil also had its effect. Prices for groundnuts declined from a level of £83 10s. 0d. per ton f.o.b. at the beginning of 1954, to just under £70 per ton f.o.b. at the end of the year.

Selling prices for soya beans and benniseed were, on average, higher than those obtained during the previous year, and were around £48 per ton c.i.f. for soya beans, and approximately £75 per ton c.i.f. for benniseed.

Nigeria Cotton Marketing Board

The producer prices payable for the 1953–54 season, which were the same as those payable for the two previous seasons, were:

	<i>Price per lb. of Seed Cotton at all markets and buying stations</i>
<i>Northern Area</i>	
Grade N.A. 1	6·00d.
Grade N.A. 2	5·80d.
Grade N.A. 3	5·40d.
<i>Western Area</i>	
Grade I.N. 1	6·00d.
Grade I.N. 2	5·75d.
Grade I.N. 3	5·50d.
<i>Lokoja Area</i>	
Grade Benue	5·50d.

Purchases of seed cotton during the 1953–54 season were an all-time record, as the following comparison of the season's purchases with those made in the two previous seasons shows:

	<i>1951–52</i>	<i>1952–53</i>	<i>1953–54</i>
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Northern Area . .	62,027	47,743	71,406
Western Area . .	49	177	1,467
Lokoja Area . .	1,652	3,083	3,242
	<hr/> 63,728	<hr/> 51,003	<hr/> 76,115

The output of cotton lint and cotton seed from the ginneries of the Board's ginning agents, the British Cotton Growing Association, during the 1953–54 season are compared below with the production of the 1951–52 and 1952–53 seasons.

	<i>1951–52</i>		<i>1952–53</i>		<i>1953–54</i>	
	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Cotton Lint	112,030	20,270	94,977	17,100	142,322	25,566
Cotton Seed	—	43,386	—	33,695	—	50,894

Selling prices remained generally steady throughout the year and the 1953–54 season cotton lint crop realised, inclusive of the development premium, a weighted average f.o.b. price of £295 2s. 0d. per ton or 31s. 6d. per lb. f.o.b. Cotton seed sales averaged around £16 per ton f.o.b.

Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board

The basic producer prices per net ton fixed by the Board for the 1954 marketing year are shown below, together with the comparable prices

fixed for the 1952 and 1953 marketing years.

	1952			1953			1954		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Palm Kernels . . .	36	10	0	34	0	0	34	0	0
Special Grade (Palm Oil Edible) .	80	0	0	75	10	0	65	0	0
Technical Palm Oil									
Grade I . . .	61	0	0	58	0	0	50	0	0
Grade II . . .	47	0	0	45	0	0	38	0	0
Grade III . . .	35	0	0	34	10	0	33	0	0
Grade IV . . .	30	0	0	—			—		

In fixing the producer prices for 1954, the Board took into account the fact that the c.i.f. value of edible palm oil had declined during 1953 by almost 25 per cent from the prices obtained in 1952, making it necessary to stabilise producer prices to a considerable extent in order to maintain producer prices as fixed for that year. The prices as fixed for the 1954 marketing year aimed at bringing producer prices more closely into line with world selling prices. Even so, the Board drew upon its stabilisation reserves in 1954 to the extent of £14 for every ton of special grade oil purchased and approximately £7 per ton in the case of technical palm oil, in order to maintain the producer prices at the level fixed for the season.

Purchases of palm kernels during 1954 reached the record level of 461,940 tons and purchases of palm oil, excluding plantation palm oil, although down by 3·1 per cent from the previous year's record total of 211,675 tons, were the second highest on record. Details of purchases for 1954 and the two previous marketing years are given below:

	1952	1953	1954
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Palm Kernels . . .	412,775	433,584	461,940
Palm Oil:			
Plantation . . .	11,781	12,539	11,594
S.G.O.	52,891	106,804	124,732
Technical . . .	125,644	104,871	80,261
Total Palm Oil Purchases	190,316	224,214	216,587

As in the case of groundnuts, the large United States Government stocks of vegetable oils had a depressing effect on overseas markets during 1954 as did the heavy stocks held by the U.K. Ministry of Food. The average f.o.b. selling price obtained on the total 1954 shipments of Nigerian palm kernels was just over £49 per ton. The average f.o.b. price obtained on palm oil exports was around £67 10s. 0d. per ton for edible oil and just under £60 per ton for technical oil.

GRADING OF PRODUCE

Under the provisions of the Produce Inspection Ordinance 1950, the following scheduled produce was subject to compulsory inspection before export:

- (i) Cocoa
- (ii) Palm Oil
- (iii) Palm Kernels
- (iv) Groundnuts
- (v) Seed Cotton

Produce inspection was carried out by Government Produce Inspectors according to the quality standards prescribed for the product. Previously, quality standards were prescribed by the old commodity Boards, but with the reorganisation of the Marketing Board system this function became the responsibility of the Nigeria Central Marketing Board.

The grading of produce intended for export gives to potential overseas buyers a reasonable guarantee of quality at time of export, an important consideration from the selling angle.

Under the provisions of the Produce Inspection Ordinance, 1950, a Produce Inspection Board was established in which three of the seven members were *ex officio*. All the unofficial members were Nigerians.

The Produce Inspection Board was advised by Regional Advisory Committees, the membership of each being as follows:

Northern Region Produce Inspection Advisory Committee: 16 Members of whom 8 were Nigerian.

Western Region Produce Inspection Advisory Committee: 13 Members of whom 6 were Nigerian.

The Eastern Region Produce Inspection Advisory Committee: To be appointed.

The responsible central authority was the Federal Produce Inspection Board, which was to be reconstituted in 1955. As a result of the experience of recent years, it became necessary to undertake a full-scale revision of the Produce Inspection Ordinance, and it was hoped to complete this task and have a Bill introduced for a new and up-to-date Ordinance.

Previously the Produce Inspection Service formed part of the Department of Marketing and Exports and operated on a country-wide basis. It has now been fully regionalised and regional Produce Inspection Departments have been established in the Western, Northern and Eastern Regions. A Federal Produce Inspection Unit has also been formed to check-test produce at the ports before shipment. This unit, which forms a section of the Department of Marketing and Exports, also carried out primary inspection and grading of produce in the Southern Cameroons.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT
OF QUALITY*Improvement of Quality*

Marketing Board produce was being sold overseas by the Central Marketing Board under increasingly competitive conditions. Before the reconstruction of the Marketing Board system the long-term selling Agreements which the original Marketing Boards had with the U.K. Ministry of Food were terminated by mutual consent.

To a steadily increasing extent, Marketing Board produce was being shipped and sold overseas against individual open marketing contracts. Nigerian produce, especially oils and oilseeds, were thus selling in direct competition with produce from other sources of supply and under discriminating marketing conditions the need to maintain and improve quality was being increasingly felt. The Regional Marketing Boards were fully conscious of this need and steps were being taken to pursue the policy of their predecessors in introducing improvements.

At the request of the Eastern Regional Marketing Board, the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board (then discharging the functions of the Central Marketing Board which had not been established) revised the grade structure of palm oil at the end of 1953. The previous special grade of palm oil was replaced by two new grades, i.e., special grade "A" containing free fatty acid content not exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at time of purchase, and special grade "B", with a free fatty acid content of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at time of purchase. The Eastern Regional Marketing Board believed that this new system of grading would discourage the widespread practice of blending which was preventing the highest quality of oil palm from reaching the export market. These measures have been introduced in order to meet competition as it was found that Nigeria Special Grade Palm Oil was being placed at a considerable disadvantage by palm oil of an appreciably higher quality reaching overseas markets from other sources of supply. The new grade structure of Palm Oil applies in all Regions and high quality oil was being produced in increasing quantities in the Western Region. The price structure for palm oil adopted by both the Western and Eastern Regional Marketing Boards in the 1955 Marketing year was also designed to induce an improvement in the quality of production.

The Northern Regional Marketing Board was no less alive to the urgent need to improve quality of their produce and in the 1955-56 crop season a special grade of groundnuts was to be introduced which would command a premium. By a suitable price inducement it was hoped that more care would be taken in decorticating the groundnuts, thus increasing the quantities of whole nuts purchased as opposed to the present high percentage of broken nuts; the free fatty acid content of badly broken nuts rises rapidly and this was resulting in heavy quality allowances in overseas markets. It was hoped that the introduction of the new grade would popularise the more extensive use of hand-operated machine decorticators.

Improvement of Food Crops and Tree Crops

Good results were achieved by the West African Maize Rust Research Unit in producing new types of maize which were not only disease resistant but were higher yielding than the varieties previously cultivated in West Africa. Supplies of improved seed were issued to Regional Departments of Agriculture for further field trials.

Progress continued to be made in the building programme at the Federal Rice Breeding Station at Badeggi. An area of 25 acres was cleared and a collection of about 300 rice varieties established. A start was made with the programme of selection work under which it was hoped to provide improved varieties for local use.

The arrival of additional Federal research staff enabled a start to be made on the improvement of other food crops, including cassava and yams. Further work on legumes, which are important sources of protein in the local diet, were to be undertaken as staff became available.

Research on cocoa in Nigeria received a further impetus through the establishment of a sub-station of the West African Cocoa Research Institute at Moor Plantation, Ibadan, with a staff of seven specialists. Local cocoa hybrids maintained high yields.

Citrus root-stock trials continued to give valuable data on yield and disease resistance.

The establishment of an adequate research organisation for the main crops in the Northern Region was made possible by the allocation of funds from the Marketing Boards concerned. The scheme was estimated to cost £3.25 million over ten years, with a staff of 62 specialists to cover work on crop, pasture, soil survey, and general agronomy. Buildings and recruitment of staff were started during 1954.

In the Eastern Region there was a research station at Umuahia, with a staff of specialist officers, and there were demonstration farm centres and experimental plots where crop and fertiliser experiments were made.

Research on Soils and Fertilisers

Good progress continued to be made in the Western Region by the soil survey team. Main attention was given to the reconnaissance survey of an area of 1,800 square miles around Ondo and Akure, and an area of 1,200 square miles in the Colony and Abeokuta Provinces. In the North, soil surveys were carried out in connection with various proposed settlement and research schemes.

Studies in the south revealed the importance of maintaining organic matter in the system of soil management, whilst in the north research on the use of superphosphate continued, and confirmed results previously obtained, namely that on average groundnut soils, yielding 700 lb. of kernels per acre, an increase of 200 lb. of kernels per acre can be expected from an application of 56 lb. of superphosphate.

Control of Diseases and Pests

Black-pod disease (*Phytophthora Palmivora*), accounts for an average annual loss of about 15 per cent of Nigeria's total cocoa crop. As the

outcome of experiments carried out by the Plant Pathologist, recommendations were made that fungicide applications should be given by farmers to their cacao trees for the control of black-pod disease. It was estimated that over 1,000 farmers sprayed their trees in the course of 1954 and consequently obtained yields double those of previous years when no spraying was done.

Desert locust (*Schistocerca gregria*) swarms invaded the Lake Chad area of Bornu Province, egg-laying occurred and hopper bands subsequently caused some crop losses. Most of the hopper bands were destroyed before reaching maturity, through the use of poison bait and by beating and trenching. Air transport was used to supplement lorry transport for carrying bait in an area more or less devoid of roads. Approval was given for emergency expenditure up to £9,000 for this control campaign.

The West African Stored Products Research Unit

This unit was attached to the Department of Marketing and Exports for administrative purposes. It consisted of a small team of specialists engaged in research on both export produce and local foodstuffs, with the aim of developing routine preventative measures which are both practical and economically sound, and which will result in the reduction of loss and improvement of quality.

Hitherto the Gambia and Sierra Leone had made a small contribution to the cost of the Unit, the bulk of the cost being borne by the Nigerian Government and Marketing Boards. As from the 1955-56 financial year the total cost of the Unit was to be met by Nigeria—the Marketing Boards contributing 75 per cent of the total and the Federal Government 25 per cent. The technical direction of the unit was the responsibility of the Stored Products Sub-Committee of the Colonial Office, but its attachment to the Department of Marketing and Exports for purposes of administration provided the advantage of close co-ordination with the work of the Department.

Mainly through knowledge and experience gained in the last two or three years, pest infestation prevention and control reached a high level of efficiency during the 1953-54 season. Sisalkraft Paper was widely used for the first time as a substitute dunnage for groundnut husks, which past experience had shown to have formed an excellent breeding ground for *Trogoderma Granarium*. Results were so good that a further large order for sheets of this material was placed for the 1954-55 season and were issued for use in a large number of open storage areas. One mobile spraying team, equipped with a tractor capable of negotiating dry season roads all the year round, maintained a regular preventative spraying schedule at all line stations from Kano to Nguru and it was hoped to equip another such team in the near future for the Gusau-Funtua-Kaura-Namoda area.

During the 1953-54 season, 46,868 tons of groundnuts became infested with *Trogoderma Granarium* and required fumigation, as compared with 108,481 tons in the 1952-53 season.

The International Bank Mission in its report on Nigeria, made important recommendations regarding the West African Stored Products Research Unit. These recommendations are mainly concerned with the need for research into the storage of local foodstuffs and the most suitable types of buildings for the large scale storage of grain; they were under consideration by the Regional and Federal authorities concerned.

Agricultural Extension—The Nigeria Cotton Marketing Board

Unlike the other three commodity Marketing Boards, the Nigeria Cotton Marketing Board was directly responsible under its Ordinance for production development.

From its establishment in 1949, the Nigeria Cotton Marketing Board initiated plans for the extension of the acreage under cotton production, for improving quality, and for increasing the facilities available to farmers for marketing cotton. Up to the end of the 1953–54 season, the Board, in furtherance of these objects, had allocated the sum of £556,908. This sum does not include financial allocations made for road development schemes and to cover the cost of the provision and erection of stores for seed cotton required for planting purposes.

The Board's success in developing and extending cotton production can be measured by the increase in Nigeria's annual lint production which, by the 1951–52 season, had risen by 87 per cent to 112,030 bales, as compared with 49,828 bales in the season immediately prior to the Board's first year of operation. In the 1953–54 season, production increased still further to 143,222 bales, some two and a half times greater than production in the first season of the Board's operations.

The success which has so far attended the Board's cotton development programme owes much to the Board's producer price policy, which aimed at building up reserves in good trading seasons so as to be able to maintain stable producer prices at remunerative levels for as long a period as possible. A minimum producer price was always announced before the planting season began in order that the farmer might know what he could expect to receive for his crop.

The Board's cotton production measures were integrated with the general production policy and activities of the Northern Regional Production Development Board and the Northern Regional Department of Agriculture. The Production Division of the Northern Regional Agricultural Department undertook the essential agricultural measures relating to the promotion of cotton production development.

This arrangement ensured a general and balanced development of agricultural production throughout the Region, thus avoiding any bias towards production of cash crops to the detriment of food crops.

The non-agricultural work of cotton production was carried on by a Cotton Co-ordinating Officer who was directly answerable to the Marketing Board. His duties were mainly concerned with co-ordinating activities in respect of cotton markets and local and minor roads and also, in general, for liaison between the Board, the Production Division of the Northern Regional Department of Agriculture and all other authorities and concerns interested in cotton production.

Cotton production development in the main producing areas of Nigeria has been carried out under three main headings—the improvement of communications, the improvement of cultivation, and the improvement of marketing. In the case of the first, the Nigeria Cotton Marketing Board made contributions totalling just under £300,000 towards developing and improving communications in the cotton production areas.

One of the most effective means for raising cotton production in areas where cotton is already extensively grown is by the dissemination of improved strains of seed giving a higher yield of cotton lint. An improved strain of Northern Allen seed, known as 26c, which gives an increased lint yield per acre, has been developed by the Nigerian agricultural authorities and, in order to speed up the dissemination of the seed to farmers, the Board financed a cotton multiplication scheme run by the Department of Agriculture, Northern Region. The distribution to the farmers of this improved seed was supervised by Production Officers. In recent years the rate of distribution of this improved seed has substantially increased and native cotton varieties are gradually being eliminated. The Board made the seed available free to farmers and all costs were borne by the Board.

Intensive campaigns were carried on during the period under review by Production Officers of the Northern Regional Department of Agriculture to educate farmers in such matters as the necessity of up-rooting old cotton plants, as a means of controlling insect pests, and in the correct use of placing fertiliser pellets. These officers also advised the farmers on the most suitable time for planting.

Up to the end of the 1953–54 season, in addition to bearing the cost of the seed multiplication scheme and its recurrent costs, the Board distributed free 62,002 tons of seed for planting purposes. The Board also made a sum of £300,000 available to cover the provision and erection of storage required in connection with the seed distribution scheme.

During 1954 pamphlets printed in the vernacular and a technicolour film were used as propaganda on improved cotton cultivation amongst the cotton farmers. The film, which demonstrated the prosperity brought by correct cotton cultivation methods, proved extremely popular.

Meanwhile, as part of the plan to increase cotton production by the extension of cotton planting to new areas, the Board steadily increased the marketing facilities. It both improved minor roads, or opened new ones, and established new markets. In the cotton growing areas of the Northern Region the number of markets increased from 94 to 228 in the last five years. To encourage its licensed buying agents to operate in new markets in remote areas where the total purchases were comparatively small and therefore unremunerative to them, the Board paid a subsidy to those licensed buying agents operating at uneconomic markets where the aggregate purchases during the season were less than 50 tons.

Work began in the 1953–54 season on the replacement of grass markets by permanent buildings. The entire cost of erection of these

Production of Farm Crops

CROPS	AREA IN ACRES				TONNAGE				AVERAGE YIELD IN LB. PER ACRE		
	Northern Region	Western Region	Eastern Region*	Total	Northern Region	Western Region	Eastern Region	Total	Northern Region	Western Region	Eastern Region
Rice	305,000	9,000	45,000	359,000	156,000	3,000	22,000	181,000	1,108	900-1,500	
Maize	354,000	1,753,000	402,000	2,509,000	149,000	188,000	198,000	535,000	672	400-2,000	755-1,200
Cassava	347,000	459,000	1,491,000	2,297,000	1,308,000	1,718,000	6,190,000	9,216,000	5,600	13,440-26,880	7,000-11,000
Yams	511,000	588,000	1,446,000	2,545,000	2,077,000	1,576,000	5,486,000	9,139,000	2,240-11,200	4,480-8,960	2,000-10,000
Cocoyams	13,000	136,000	465,000	614,000	13,000	107,000	638,000	758,000	—	—	3,200-4,250
Cowpeas	1,055,000	199,000	39,000	1,293,000	177,000	38,000	7,000	217,000	—	300-800	—
Okra	12,000	31,000	30,000	73,000	2,000	7,000	8,000	17,000	—	—	500
Peppers	21,000	58,000	53,000	132,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	10,000	—	300-500	235
Groundnuts	1,900,000†	—	13,000	1,913,000	525,000†	—	3,000	528,000	—	—	286
Millet	3,169,000	—	—	3,169,000	927,000	—	—	927,000	11,200	—	—
Guineacorn	4,592,500†	—	—	592,500	1,953,600†	—	—	1,953,600	17,920	—	—
Cotton	1,000,000†	—	—	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	300	—	—
Benniseed	120,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	224	—	—
Sugarcane	24,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,800	—	—

*The figures for the Eastern Region include figures for the Cameroons.
Note. The figures in this table are largely based on the Sample Survey taken for the World Census of Agriculture in 1950-51.
 Those figures marked † are estimates for 1954.

new markets and their maintenance was to be borne by the Northern Regional Marketing Board, as no revenue was obtained by way of fees levied at cotton markets.

The Nigeria Cotton Marketing Board, through its Cotton Co-ordinating Officer, also made funds available for the improvement and extension of feeder roads to facilitate the local marketing of seed cotton and its evacuation to the ginneries.

Tree Crops

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Areas in acres</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
Banana	27,000	59,000
Cocoa	602,000	110,000
Palm Oil	{ 493,000	226,371
Palm Kernels		447,853
Rubber	26,000*	3,000*

Note—All the figures for tree crops are those given in the Sample Survey of 1950-51 with the exception of the palm produce figures which are estimated figures for the Eastern Region only in 1954.

* Plantation figures only.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The total numbers of livestock in Nigeria were not known. Various estimates have been made. Figures based on Jangali tax returns are given below:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Northern . .	4,097,541	1,988,701	4,789,667	57,799
Western . .	91,000	190,500	320,000	25,000
Eastern . .	70,150	600,000	1,000,000	32,000
TOTAL .	4,258,691	2,779,201	6,109,667	114,799

Cattle. The cattle in the Northern Region were mainly of the humped breeds. In the Eastern and Western Regions the small humpless breeds were found.

In the Northern Region the cattle were owned partly by nomadic pastoralists, but mainly by settled or semi-settled Fulani and Hausa people who maintain their cattle in their home areas in the wet season and send them to grazing areas along the river courses in the dry season. This seasonal movement involves journeys of from 20 to 200 miles. Distribution in the wet season is dictated by the prevalence of the tsetse fly and over 80 per cent of the cattle had their home grazing grounds in the six northernmost provinces.

In the Western Region the two largest cattle groups indigenous to the region are the Muturu, or West African Shorthorn, and the Keteku. The West African Shorthorn were chiefly found in the high forest country of Ondo, Benin and Delta Provinces, although there were also many herds in Abeokuta Province and the Colony. Most of these herds of Muturu were communally owned. The Keteku cattle were well-established in the North and East of Oyo Province, where they were

nearly all owned by Fulani who had settled in these districts for many years. In recent years Ndama cattle from French Guinea have also been established in Oyo Province, having been imported under the aegis of the Agricultural Department.

The only exotic stock introduced into the Western Region were at the Agege Dairy where a small herd of Montbelliard cattle from the French Cameroons and a Friesian bull from the United Kingdom were under trial for increased milk production.

The Eastern Region can be divided geographically into mountain savannah and high forest areas. The mountain area, which comprises mainly the Trust Territory of the Southern Cameroons as well as part of Ogoja, had the largest cattle population, approximately 237,000. In the savannah areas there were approximately 30,000 and in the high forest areas 40,000.

The distribution of breeds can be divided as:

Mountain areas:	80 % Red Fulani	Savannah areas:	West African
	10 % Adamawa		shorthorn
	10 % Crosses and other	Forest areas:	West African
	Zebu cattle		shorthorn

In addition, in the mountain areas, there were some small groups of Montbelliard cattle—a breed of economic importance in the French Cameroons.

The Zebu cattle of the Southern Cameroons were almost entirely owned by Fulani. The average herd size was 80 head, but there were several owners with over 1,000 head. The West African shorthorn was mainly distributed among local chiefs who use them for purposes of dowry and ceremonial occasions.

Sheep and Goats are both found throughout Nigeria. There was a little herding on a communal basis in some areas but in the main the animals live in the households and compounds and are kept by all classes of the population in towns and villages. They are generally given free range to forage for themselves and are not grazed.

Pigs are of two types, the indigenous native pig, and the exotic stock bred at Government farms and institutions and by a small number of private individuals. The indigenous pig is found scattered throughout the Western and Eastern Regions.

Horses were mainly restricted to the Northern Region where they were kept for transport.

Poultry were likewise scattered throughout the country and few families do not own some. Exotic stock has been imported and large numbers have been distributed to poultry keepers. Unfortunately, indifference to poultry husbandry requirements and the prevalence of poultry diseases take a heavy toll each year.

Livestock Products

Meat. The Western and Eastern Regions, excluding the Trust Territory of the Southern Cameroons, were dependent on outside supplies

for meat. The following approximate figures for 1953 give some indication of the traffic.

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>
<i>Railings from Northern Region</i>			
To Western Region	64,969	45,709	5,095
To Eastern Region	42,763	462	584
<i>Movement of animals on the hoof</i>			
From Northern Region to Western Region	101,535	48,355	24,164
From Northern Region to Eastern Region	6,746	732	552

The trade in dried meat at Nguru continued on a considerable scale, 27,105 cattle being killed as compared with 25,858 in the previous year. The tonnage of dried meat railed, however, decreased from 2,309 tons to 1,723 tons. The price paid for this product in the south ranged from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. per lb.

Marketing of fresh meat followed the chain of cattle trader, wholesale butcher, retail butcher and retailer meat stalls. Prices throughout the country varied as the following figures illustrate:

Meat Prices per lb.

	<i>Lagos</i>	<i>Ibadan</i>	<i>Kano</i>	<i>Enugu</i>
April, 1953	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	2s.	1s. 6d. (without bone)
March, 1954	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 3d. (without bone)

Productive activity for the supply of fresh meat in the Northern Region was organised by the breeders who maintained herds and flocks and sold off their surplus stock to traders. Selective breeding was being practised by those breeders who set themselves standards within the bounds of the breeds and the environment.

In the Western Region efforts were being made to increase livestock production amongst the stockowners. The Muturu breed of cattle in the communal herds had hitherto been of little economic importance to their owners. Schemes were initiated for the kraaling and herding of these cattle under the responsibility of the Local Authorities and it was hoped that this would lead to an increase in the number of stock.

In the Eastern Region trade, cattle herds from the Northern Region and the Cameroons were split into smaller groups at the main markets and these were then diverted into the small and numerous slaughter markets. Animals other than trade cattle were generally killed by their owners and little of this meat reached the markets.

Throughout the country the cattle are brought to the large markets by traders. They are bought by butchers who then trek them to innumerable slaughter markets.

In Nguru and district a large number of cattle were killed for conversion to dried meat, which was forwarded to the South.

Hides and Skins. Production figures for hides and skins were not available but in the year 1953, 6,012 tons of untanned hides, 2,502 tons of untanned goatskins, and 582 tons of untanned sheepskins were exported. The value of these exports exceeded £3,122,954 and was £101,370 more than the total figure for 1952.

During the period January to December, 1954, the export figures were as follows:

<i>Hides</i>		<i>Goatskins</i>		<i>Sheepskins</i>		<i>Reptile and other skins</i>	
<i>Tons</i>	<i>Value £</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Value £</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Value £</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Value £</i>
5,728	1,230,408	2,687	1,755,390	555	208,297	85	166,275

The hides, in the dry state, are sold to exporting firms for shipment to the world's markets.

Prices paid per lb. for hides and skins during the period under review fluctuated according to demand. The figures were:

	<i>Dry Butcher's Hides</i>	<i>Short Haired Sheep skins</i>	<i>Red Goat skins</i>	<i>Cross-bred Goat skins</i>
April, 1953	20d.	32d.	67d.	59d.
March, 1954	20d.	28d.	66d.	82d.

In the Northern Region it was estimated that a total of 9,050 tons of hides and skins were exported during the year. After slaughter the hides and skins are cleaned and dried by butchers or traders who then sell them through middlemen to commercial firms. A small proportion of the leather in the Northern Region is processed by local tanners as raw materials for leatherwork.

In the Western Region 90 per cent of the hides produced were bought for export purposes and of these 62 per cent were of Grade I quality. Only a small proportion of sheep and goats go to the public slaughter markets and therefore comparatively few skins come into the open market. Marked success was being achieved in the improvement of both flaying and drying. Close supervision was given to the producing centres and drying premises were subject to registration by permit. The Colonial Office Delegation on Hides and Skins which visited the Region in September, 1954, commented very favourably on the quality and preparation of hides from this Region.

In the Eastern Region about 40,000 hides were prepared for export during 1954. Most skins were retained in the Region for floor-coverings, bags etc., but some were exported to the Northern Region. Efforts were being made by a team of Hides and Skins Instructors to improve the standard of flaying and to restrict the non-flaying of cattle.

Butter and Milk. Native butter and milk are sold in the local markets and no figures of production are available.

European graded butter was produced at the Plateau Dairy, Vom, and at several other Government Institutions and farms. The production figures for the Plateau Dairy in 1954 were:

<i>Butter</i>	<i>C.B.F. (Clarified Butter Fat)</i>	<i>Cheese</i>
233,543 lb.	70,845 lb.	59,618 lb.

In the main the other units produced for local consumption.

Other livestock produce. Blood and bones from the Kano and surrounding abattoirs were manufactured into a certain amount of animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

Important Events of the Year affecting Livestock Production

In 1954 the rainfall was more favourably distributed in the Northern Region and the Harmattan season consequently less severe, and there appeared to be little doubt that *Glossina Morsitans* had become more prevalent and that losses from trypanosomiasis in cattle herds trekking southwards towards their dry season grazing grounds were more severe.

There were no large epidemics affecting cattle, sheep and goats, but serious losses in poultry still occurred from Newcastle Disease and Fowl Cholera.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

There was no change in the policy of the Veterinary Department during the year. The establishment throughout Nigeria consisted of 89 Senior Service Officers of whom 57 were qualified Veterinary Surgeons, and 368 Junior Service Officers and subordinate staff.

The total financial provision from Government sources for veterinary services was £392,470, including £96,830 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

The two main obstacles to increased livestock production are disease and environment. During the period under review the following outbreaks of disease were reported:

	No. of Outbreaks	Mortality
<i>Cattle</i>		
Rinderpest	326	2,700
Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia	222	1,710
Blackquarter	269	200
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	15	87
Anthrax	12	60
Foot and Mouth	6	—
Tuberculosis	2	—
<i>Goats</i>		
Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia	6	—
<i>Horses</i>		
Epizootic Lymphagitis. . . .	5	—
<i>Dogs</i>		
Rabies	40	54
<i>Sheep</i>		
Contagious Pustular D. . . .	1	1
<i>Fowl</i>		
Newcastle Epizootic	—	—
Cholera Epizootic	—	—
Pox Epizootic	—	—

As in previous years mass immunisation was necessary to keep disease under control. The extent of such a campaign may be gauged

from the issues of biologicals from the Vom Veterinary Research Laboratories, as follows:

<i>Cattle</i>				<i>Doses</i>
Dried Goat Virus Vaccine	.	.	.	1,325,275
Lapinised Rinderpest Vaccine	.	.	.	27,625
Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia	.	.	.	103,200
Blackquarter Vaccine	.	.	.	1,462,400
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Vaccine	.	.	.	34,525
Anthrax Spore Vaccine	.	.	.	397,200
<i>Goats</i>				
Contagious Abortion Vaccine	.	.	.	1,140
<i>Fowl</i>				
Newcastle Disease Vaccine	.	.	.	44,900
Fowl Cholera Vaccine	.	.	.	100,950
Fowl Pox Vaccine	.	.	.	28,500
Fowl Typhoid Vaccine	.	.	.	93,700
TOTAL				3,619,415

Field tests were made of a new anti-Rinderpest vaccine thought to be suitable for Muturu and Keteku cattle (found chiefly in Ilorin and Kabba Provinces), and of a new Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia vaccine, and of a field diagnostic test for this latter disease.

Plans for a Departmental Tsetse Control Unit reached an advanced stage.

In the Eastern Region a great deal of the Veterinary Assistants' time was occupied with work on internal and external parasite control: 58,830 worm treatments were done during the year.

Improvement of Stock

In addition to the issue of biological products, the Veterinary Research Laboratories were engaged on diagnostic work and investigation. A valuable aid to field diagnostic work was the introduction of the rapid whole blood slide agglutination test. Investigations were also made into the response of Nigerian cattle to Phenothiazine medication, and into the course of helminth infestation in goats at Birnin Kebbi Livestock Investigation Centre, Sokoto Province. Experiments were also conducted to ascertain a suitable drug for use under Nigerian conditions against hookworm in ruminants.

The artificial insemination programme at Vom was continued; 23 cross-bred Friesian and Zebu calves were produced. Comparison of weight at birth showed that whereas the average weight of a Zebu male calf was 48 lb. the average weight for a male cross-bred (A.1.) male was 59.75 lb. Similarly weights for female calves were: Zebu 45.5 lb. Friesian and Zebu 56.40 lb. Work continued at the five Veterinary Livestock Investigation Centres on the breed characteristics and potentials of indigenous livestock. The investigation was based on selection, culling and improved methods of management.

Regional Improvement of Stock

Northern Region. According to the joint Statement of Policy, live-stock improvement was regarded as the responsibility of the Agricultural Department, except in specific instances. The following Veterinary Department Schemes were in progress:

(i) *Bulassa Livestock Investigation Centre, Birnin Kebbi*

With the release of £5,000 from capital development funds, work was commenced to establish the buildings, fenced paddocks, etc., necessary for investigation. Flocks of Red Sokoto Goats, Ouda sheep and a small herd of Gudali Cattle were built up. Investigation into helminthiasis in goats was carried out and yielded valuable results now being applied on a wider scale. Plans included: further disease investigation; breeding experiments, including progeny testing on the Red Sokoto Goats; pasture management investigation, and improvement experiments. General investigation and recording work was already in hand on breeding and growth rates, etc.

(ii) *Biu Livestock Investigation Centre*

Stock consists of Katabu cattle and poultry of imported Light Sussex and Rhode Island Red breeds.

The cattle showed a satisfactory increase and recording of milk yield and growth rates was in hand, as this Centre aims at improving the milk yield and ensuring continuous growth of calves.

The poultry were used to issue breeding birds and hatching eggs to African farmers. Considerable issues had already been made.

(iii) *Katsina Livestock Investigation Centre*

Situated on extremely poor "farmed out" soil, the main work of this Centre was to investigate methods of restoring fertility and grass cover. This work was put in hand. A herd of Rahaji cattle was maintained and a poultry improvement scheme was being developed and extended.

In addition two Horse Breeding Centres were at work in the Region (Sokoto and Katsina). From these, high quality stallions were sent on tour, thus providing good blood at subsidised rates, and a small amount of actual breeding with selected mares at the Centres was carried out.

Eastern Region. At the Veterinary Investigation Centre at Ezamgbo in the Eastern Region, work continued throughout the year in stumping, clearing and levelling land and in the planting of improved grasses; notably *Stylosanthes* and *Anxonobus*. This planting, together with grazing control by means of fences, resulted in a great improvement in ground cover and grazing during the year. Manure and rice bran were extensively used, the latter proving very useful in controlling erosion on the poorly covered areas.

FORESTRY

Nigeria is a country mainly of savannah woodland, not of rich ever-green rain forest. The savannah woodlands, apart from narrow belts of forest along their water course, supply only small-dimension lumber and firewood for local use; the rain forest of the coastal belt alone yields export timber in large quantities.

The northern limit of this rain forest runs roughly along a line from Ilaro in the West, through Oyo, Ado-Ekiti, Onitsha, Abakaliki and Ogoja, to a little north of Mamfe in the Southern Cameroons in the east. The Northern Region falls entirely outside the rain forest belt; it is savannah country from which is extracted a limited amount of wood for domestic consumption. But the growth of these trees and shrubs is the only safe-guard against soil erosion available under the primitive system of peasant agriculture which prevails over most parts of the country. The greatest part of the tree growth in Nigeria should, in short, not be classed as forest but as essential agricultural fallow.

Areas and Management

At the end of 1953, Government forest reserves totalled 5,176 square miles, and Native Authority reserves and communal forests 25,328 square miles. There was no private freehold forest.

Forest policy in the three Regions was to build up permanent forest estates and to demarcate, protect and manage them on a sustained yield principle for the benefit of the people. The Forestry Ordinance makes provision for the setting aside of lands as permanent forest in three categories: Government forest reserves, Native Authority forest reserves, and communal forestry areas.

In the Northern Region in 1954 the forest estate was increased by 600 square miles of Native Authority forest reserves and 123 square miles of communal forestry areas, bringing the forest estate to a total of approximately 19,200 square miles or 6·8 per cent of the Region. Unreserved forest in the Northern Region was estimated to cover 82,000 square miles. Management was being introduced in the forest reserves wherever a sustained demand exists. Progress was recorded in a number of savannah reserves accessible to population centres, particularly in Plateau Province. Regeneration by coppice and sucker shoots was considered to be adequate, and planting was confined to a few areas where there was assured demand and no natural forest existed.

In the Rain Forests of the Eastern Region reservation was as complete as is practically possible, having made due allowance for agriculture. It was accepted that land outside forest reserves is potentially agricultural land whether or not it is covered in forest, and that any such forest might be exploited without control or replacement. The Forestry Regulations were applicable only to forest reserves. The Eastern Region made one main change in its forestry policy: while continuing to stress the importance of the forest estate as a regional and national asset, it placed the control and management of forest reserves

solely with the Forest Department acting under the Minister of Agriculture.

There were 2,689 square miles of Government forest reserves on communal lands in the Eastern Region and seven square miles on Crown land. It was not possible to sub-divide these areas into exploitable, inaccessible, etc. Many areas considered only recently to be of little immediate value, because of paucity of export species and markets and physical inaccessibility, were becoming the subject of promising utilisation enquiries as the result of the building of new roads. Management of the reserves was by the Chief Conservator assisted by a staff of professional forest officers, technical assistants, uniformed protective staff and clerks. Simple working plans were being made for each reserve or group of reserves. Exploitation was to be followed by regeneration, probably a form of line or spot planting of economic species grown in nurseries. Regeneration of fuel plantations was generally by coppice. The immediate aim of the Department was, by improving the stocking of economic species, to bring the reserves into production as rapidly as possible on the basis of sustained yield.

In the Western Region, too, reservation in the Rain Forest areas was as complete as possible. Regional forest policy accepted the basic principle that while ownership of the forests was recognised as being vested in the local communities, as represented by their Native Authorities or local government councils, the Regional Authority regarded the forest estate as a national asset which it was in duty bound to control and manage for the ultimate benefit of the country as well as of the owners themselves. The Western Region recognised its special responsibility in supplying the future timber requirements of the country, and was concentrating on increasing the productivity of the high forest estate. The greater part of the high forest reserves of the Region (total area approximately 4,000 square miles) were being placed under working plans which prescribe area control of felling over a period of 100 years, the estimated rotation, and conversion of the irregularly grown forest to a complete series of more or less even-aged coupes by encouragement of the regeneration and growth of the species of known economic value.

At the end of 1954 there were a total of approximately 2,432 square miles of Government forest reserve and 4,766 square miles of communal forestry areas in the Western Region.

Forestry Industry

Northern Region. As most of the forest produce used in the Northern Region was taken from unreserved lands it was impossible to assess the area exploited. The volume of output on which revenue was collected was:

	<i>Solid Cubic Feet</i>
Logs . . .	78,540
Sawn timber . . .	199,968
Hewn and split wood . . .	92,667
Firewood . . .	2,659,206

With the exception of one expatriate-owned sawmill operating reserved forest in Jema's Division and producing some 50,000 cubic feet per annum, all exploitation was by hand methods, and operators worked on a small scale. Pitsawyers producing mostly for local consumption were active in Niger, Ilorin, Kabba, Benue and Plateau Provinces. For the first time logs of the soft white wood *Triplochiton scleryxolon* were taken from Ilorin and Kabba Provinces for export from Nigeria, but the venture was not sustained. Pitsawing was almost exclusively confined to the three species *Chlorophora excelsa*, *Khaya grandifoliola* and *K. senegalensis*.

At roadside in the producing areas the cost of lumber averaged 7s. per cubic foot, but transport charges raised the price to the consumer to 20s. or more in the more northerly provinces.

Eastern Region. In the Eastern Region no control under the Forestry Regulations was exercised in areas outside forest reserves. In consequence the greater part of the exploitation in progress in the Eastern Region was in such areas. The forests still existing in Rivers and Owerri Provinces provided logs for the export trade, which was mainly supplied by small operators who sell to the exporters in the ports. Logs unsuitable for export found a market in the sawmills in Calabar, Oron, Opobo, Port Harcourt and Isiokpo, which were all well served by water communications.

The output from unreserved lands which was absorbed by the local markets is not known. The export for the year ended 31st March, 1954, from such lands amounted to 1,715,000 cubic feet in log form and 4,500 cubic feet as sawn lumber. Known sawmill intake in one sawmill only was 91,000 cubic feet. The production from reserves of timber pit props and fuel was 415,400 cubic feet, as compared with 181,400 cubic feet in the previous year from the same area. (Figures given in previous reports have been for the Eastern Region including the Southern Cameroons). The known use of timber and fuel in Eastern Region in the same year therefore totalled 2,225,000 cubic feet. There was an increase in exports of 478,000 cubic feet as compared with the previous year, but this market depended on very unstable sources of supply and may fluctuate considerably.

There were five working sawmills in the Region, four privately owned and the other run in conjunction with the Eastern Regional Production Development Board boatyard. One obtained its supplies from its own exploitation organisation, one from contractors and the others mainly from wood offered in the water at mill site. The output of the four private mills was estimated to be about 166,000 cubic feet per yard.

The main exploited species were:

For export

Chlorophora,	Triplochiton,
Khaya,	Terminalia ivorensis,
Entandrophragma,	Mitragyna.
Lovoa,	

*For local lumber*as above, chiefly *Chlorophora*.*For canoes**Chlorophora*,
Pterocarpus,
Sarcocephalus.*For pit props**Avicennia*,
Gmelina,
Tectona.*For firewood*Indigenous hardwoods,
Gmelina,
Tectona,
Cassia siamea.

Western Region. The timber industry in the Western Region was left to private enterprise, i.e., the small producer who operates mainly outside the forest estate and converts logs by means of pitsawing for the local market; and large companies, private firms or individuals whose concessions are the subject of agreements between them and the owners, both inside and outside the forest estate, and who extract timber from the forest in the log either for export in that form or for conversion to lumber in sawmills for local sale or export.

By far the greater proportion of timber was exported in log form although in recent years there has been an encouraging increase in saw-milling capacity. Figures showing exports of logs and lumber from Nigeria for the past five years, are given below. Exports of the various types during 1953–54 are shown on p. 80. The steady increase in export of sawn timber is gratifying. It is estimated that 80–90 per cent of Nigerian timber exports come from the Western Region.

	1950 <i>Cub. ft.</i>	1951 <i>Cub. ft.</i>	1952 <i>Cub. ft.</i>	1953 <i>Cub. ft.</i>	1954 <i>Cub. ft.</i>
Logs	9,218,000	16,845,000	7,706,000	11,821,000	10,254,000
Sawn	548,000	955,714	949,429	1,137,800	1,282,000

Accurate figures for sawmill output are not available but the potential is estimated at 2 million cubic feet. Apart from sawmills, the only processing mill of any consequence in the Western Region was the African Timber and Plywood Company plywood mill at Sapele which had a potential annual output of somewhere in the region of 450,000 cubic feet of plywood and veneer.

Production within the Region of the main exploited timbers is given below for the years 1953 and 1954. The 1954 figures include estimates for the quarter October–December. Complete figures for the year were not available.

The following figures include trees felled both inside and outside reserves and represent the total volume of timber taken under permit.

Species	Volume in cubic feet (round timber)	
	1953	1954
<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i> (Obeche)	9,000,000	8,700,000
<i>Mitragyna ciliata</i> (Abura)	2,250,000	850,000
<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	2,000,000	2,000,000
<i>Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum</i> (Agba)	1,500,000	1,700,000
<i>Entandrophragma</i> spp.	2,000,000	2,500,000
Others	7,500,000	7,500,000
TOTAL	24,250,000	23,250,000

FORESTRY RESEARCH AND TRAINING

During 1954 forest research and education remained the responsibility of the Central Research Branch and the Forest School at Ibadan. Up to the end of September these were, in the main, separate organisations under the Inspector-General of Forests in Lagos.

With the introduction of the new constitutional arrangements on the 1st October, the post of Inspector-General of Forests was abolished and that of Director of Forest Research created. The Director was placed in charge of research and education, with his headquarters at Ibadan. At the same time, with the complete regionalisation of the Department, the Research Branch and the Forest School became more closely united but quite separate from the regional Forest Department. These changes had, however, very little effect on the immediate work in hand.

As before, forest research was divided into three main sections, silviculture, botany and engineering. Although there is a distinct amount of overlapping between silviculture and botany these sections are dealt with separately.

Silviculture

The Principal Research Officer was in charge of this. He had under him two Assistant Conservators working from Ibadan and one, attached to the Research Branch from the North, working from Jos.

The work of those at Ibadan was concentrated entirely on the silvicultural problems of the Western Region. These are mainly connected with the regeneration, mostly by natural means, of the areas of tropical rain forest. There are many problems concerning the present methods of natural regeneration. In an attempt to give answers to these problems investigations begun in 1952 and 1953 were continued during 1954. In particular, towards the end of the year, attention was given to the questions of removing from the forest large, uneconomical trees and cheaper methods of removing small weed trees. Investigations into the use of contact arboricides, hormone poisons, were started in November.

Another important matter which received attention was the system of numerically assessing the results of natural regeneration operations. The current system of seedling counts have not been entirely satisfactory and systems in use in the Gold Coast and Malaya were tried. These

investigations were continuing and there was every reason to believe they would be fruitful.

Work on artificial plantations was carried on by means of permanent sample plots. There were 26 of these being maintained in the Western Region.

In the North the one Assistant Conservator dealt with the very different problems which are found there. In the savannah areas which occupy most of the North, investigations were carried out in natural regeneration and plantations. Efforts to obtain natural regeneration were made by cultivating the land and obtaining sucker shoots and by the control of burning. Work on plantation and nursery methods was also being carried on mainly with exotics. In the Kurmi Forests investigations into natural regeneration were being carried on.

Except for a few permanent sample plots no work of this nature was carried out in the Eastern Region or the Cameroons.

Botany

The work of the botanical section was mainly divided into two sections. First, by identification and classifying botanical specimens, knowledge of the individual components of the forest was obtained. Secondly, by studies of the forest over long periods, details of the formation and ecological changes going on in the forest were obtained.

Work on these two sections was continued during the year. The herbarium at Ibadan was maintained and added to and now contains over 22,000 specimens.

Ecological studies of the forest were started by laying down sample plots. So far this had only been done in the Western Region, but it was hoped at an early date to start work in the East as well.

The first part of Volume I of the revised edition of the *Flora of West Tropical Africa* was published during the year.

Engineering

The Forest Engineer working at Ibadan spent a considerable amount of his time on advisory work; especially on the initiation of sawmill projects.

Small sawmill and timber testing experiments were carried out and also investigations into the effect of wood preservatives.

A pamphlet on timber identification was prepared for publication.

Education

From January until September, the School was occupied with the normal type of first-year Forest Assistant's course which commenced in November, 1953. Eighteen students started the course and 13 successfully completed it.

The course was made up of students from the three Regions, as follows:

Region	No. of Students who started the Course	Number Resigned	Number Failed
North	2	—	1
West	9	1	—
East and Cameroons	7	—	3

Exports of Logs and Lumber during 1953-54

SPECIES		LOGS		SAWN	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value
		Cu. ft.	£	Cu. ft.	£
Abura	Mitragyna Stipulosa	2,393,240	490,564	35,024	19,221
Fara	Terminalia Superba	13,110	2,705	4,015	1,997
Afzelia	Afzelia Africana	6,466	2,445	7,752	4,070
Agba	Gosswielerodendron Balsamiferum	781,873	202,109	167,275	92,581
Antiaris	Antiaris Africana	3,364	976	—	—
Avan	Distenonanthus benthamianus	1,875	772	7,348	3,589
Ganarium	Canarium schweinfurthii	418	103	—	—
Dnta	Cistanthere papaverifera	11,088	3,614	9,827	5,094
Ebony	Diospyros spp.	2,937	5,036	37	20
Ekhimi	Piptadenia Africana	10,327	3,721	501	256
Ekki	Lophira alata	—	—	24,286	11,992
Gedunohor	Entandrophragma macrophyllum	30,726	8,796	15,276	8,129
Guara	Guara thompsonii	107,422	35,568	126,060	67,643
Idgbo	Terminalia ivorensis	211,584	51,808	11,337	5,833
Iroko	Chlorophora excelsa	253,543	132,685	24,870	18,061
Mahogany	Khyra ivorensis	1,056,981	303,943	95,649	58,350
Makore	Mimusops spp.	3,448	1,085	261	120
Mansonia	Mansonia altissima	68,933	22,389	6,420	3,738
Obechie	Triplochiton schleroxylon	6,087,840	1,662,696	379,781	208,832
Omu	Entandrophragma candollei	1,209	419	383	190
Opepe	Sarcocephalus diderrichii	19,266	8,424	80,074	43,523
Sapele	Entandrophragma cylindricum	569,810	229,686	79,586	44,401
Utile	Entandrophragma utile	—	—	—	—
Walnut	Lovos Klaineana	42,195	11,944	9,606	5,682
TOTAL ALL SPECIES		11,821,447	3,222,832	1,137,814	627,495

A new first-year course began on the 11th October, with 19 students, as follows:

North	.	.	1	(The student who failed the previous course)
West	.	.	6	
East	.	.	4	
Federal	.	.	6	(2 from the East, 3 from the West, 1 from the Cameroons)
Sierra Leone	.	.	2	

At the end of 1954 all these students were still on the course. A number of them were taken on by their respective Regions several months before the School opened, and so were able to obtain some prior experience of field work.

FISHERIES

The main sea-fishing grounds exploited were:

- (a) For trawling—a strip along the coast west from Lagos and extending outwards to the 20–25 fathom line.
- (b) For *ethalmosa fimbriata*—from the western edge of the Niger delta eastwards to the Cameroons in depths up to 12–15 fathoms.
- (c) For *sardinella cameronensis*—westwards from the Benin River.
- (d) For sharks and sawfish—locally along the coast—particularly in the Eastern Region.

There is localised use of beach seines, set nets, and lines at places all along the coast.

Inland there is fishing practically everywhere where there is water. The main fisheries were in the Delta, the two great rivers and their larger tributaries, the Hadejia system and the Nigerian portion of Lake Chad.

Fishing for *ethalmosa* (“bonga”) and *sardinella* (“Sawa”) is carried out with encircling gill nets, and for shark and sawfish with floating set-nets. Inland, a great variety of nets, traps, lines, etc., is used. Poison was frequently employed although its use was illegal.

No attempt had been made to collect accurate statistics of catches etc. This would be a very considerable undertaking for which neither funds nor staff have been available. It was reliably estimated that there were some 450 bonga nets (each requiring a canoe and a crew of eight men) in use between the Bonny River and the Cross River.

Two steam trawlers were operated from Lagos by a subsidiary of a United Kingdom company and several small Government loans (of £200–£300) were granted to individual fishermen for the purchase of gear; otherwise the industry was operated mainly by individually-owned canoes with crews employed on a share basis. Much of the inland fishery is on a subsistence basis though there was a considerable trade in dried fish from Chad and the Benue.

There was no export of fish. Local demand was well in excess of the supply.

Eastern Region

Each year between the months of October and June, very large quantities of Bonga (*Ethalmosa fimbriata*), a member of the herring family, are caught by fishermen who live on the stretch of coast between Akassa in the Brass Division and Victoria in the British Cameroons. This is commercially the most important fish in the waters of the Eastern Region. It is fished with an impounding gill net 200 fathoms long and between 5 to 10 fathoms deep. Until quite recently this fish was caught with cast nets, but after extensive demonstrations by the Department of Fisheries over the past few years, the new net was widely adopted and catches greatly increased. There was a considerable increase in the number of local users of improved nets in 1954. The principal grounds during the year were the coastal waters around Brass, Bonny, Opobo, Calabar and Rio-del-Rey river mouths.

A fishing crew for Bonga consists of from six to eight men; it has become customary for the crew or some of the members to have shares in the nets and canoe. Apart from active fishing they also get wood for smoking the Bonga wherever a market is not near a fishing settlement.

A co-operative fishermen's shop was opened at Obianga near the mouth of the Opobo River, which sold fishermen's gear. The Fisheries Officer gave advice on purchasing nets and lines and other gear.

The Department also kept a close watch on supplies and prices and wherever possible put fishermen in direct contact with importing firms so that they would not be obliged to pay exorbitant prices to traders and other middlemen.

Shark fishing, introduced by the Department, also did well. The season normally begins during the rains and continues until late December. Formerly sharks and sawfish were caught on lines but the adoption of large mesh nets has enabled fishermen to make larger catches with much less effort. Nets are set overnight and removed or examined in the morning. This method has become well established and is becoming increasingly popular. Much larger numbers of shark nets were in use on the coast in 1954. This method was most successful at the mouths of the Andoni and St. Bartholomew rivers where it was demonstrated to local fishermen by the Fisheries Assistants of the Department for the first time.

Canoes used for sea fishing are made from cotton wood and are crescent-shaped. Although eminently sea-worthy they are not durable and rarely last more than two seasons. They cost £12-£20. The Department introduced from the Gold Coast a canoe made of African white-wood (obeche) in which local fishermen were interested. These canoes, which last up to ten years, cost about £45; the chief obstacle to the spread of their use was the difficulty of obtaining carvers, and the Department of Fisheries introduced a carver to train local canoe-makers.

Western Region

The principal coastal fishing areas of the Region are from Orimedium to Otolu along the Epe sea coast, Elefrom fishing settlement on the

Ijebu sea coast, Araromi, Maran and Aiyetoro on the Ondo sea coast and Ogheye, Agogboro, Ogborodo and Benihoye in Delta Province. Ikorodu and the adjoining villages fish the Lagos Lagoon, Epe and the neighbouring villages fish the Lekki Lagoon whilst the Badagry Lagoon is fished from Badagry and adjacent villages. The main river fishing sites are at Asaba on the Niger, Forcados and on the rivers in Delta Province. The main fishing methods used were the seine net, Sawa net, long lines of set hooks, the cast net and various types of fish traps.

The fishing industry in the region was mainly financed by the fishermen themselves without much outside assistance. There were four main categories of fishermen:

- (i) Individual fishermen using cast nets or traps, and rarely prosperous.
- (ii) Group fishermen using beach seine nets or Sawa nets, but they may do lining and set netting as well, and are usually very successful.
- (iii) Co-operative Fishery Societies consisting of a group of fishermen registered under the Co-operative Societies regulations. Their methods are similar to those of (ii) but they have the advantage of co-operative marketing which leaves them free for fishing.
- (iv) Community fishing.

Catches are usually consumed near where they are landed. There were no fish processing plants in the Region.

Processing and Marketing

There were no processing plants, cold stores or icemaking plants operated for the fishing industry in Nigeria. A large part of the catch is crudely smoked on the beach or river bank by the fishermen or their families.

Similarly there was no marketing organisation for fish. Most of the marketing was done by market women or traders who generally buy direct from the fishermen on the beaches. Efforts were still being made to organise co-operative marketing, particularly in the Eastern Region, but they had not so far been successful. There was a little co-operative marketing in the Western Region.

In the Western Region the prices paid to fishermen by the market women varied from 6d. to 1s. per lb. for the bigger fresh fish (according to quality) and 2d. to 6d. per lb. for the smaller fish. The consumers paid 9d. to 2s. per lb. according to the quality of the fish and the proximity to the fishing areas.

Fisheries Department

The Fisheries Department became divided into three Regional Departments and a Federal (Research) Department in 1954.

The Federal Fisheries Department of the Federal Ministry of Natural

Resources and Social Services, dealt with the Federal Government's responsibilities, which were:

- (i) Scientific and technical research and demonstration in sea fishing, in fish preservation and processing, in fish farming, in the conservation of existing sea and fresh water fisheries, in the control of pollution, and the use of fish in the control of certain diseases.
- (ii) The control of the introduction of exotic species of fish.
- (iii) Representation of Nigeria on the Managing Committee of the Inter-Territorial West African Fisheries Research Institute, WAFRI (concerned with fundamental research).
- (iv) Preparation of legislation for the manning and safety of fishing boats (in consultation with the Marine Department) and for the control of foreign fishing in territorial waters.

The budget for 1954-55 was £37,740. Of this £31,890 was recurrent expenditure, including contributions of £13,430 to WAFRI, and £5,850 was special expenditure. The staff comprised a Chief Fisheries Officer, two Fisheries Officers (expatriate graduates), two expatriate Master Fishermen and appropriate junior staff. Considerable expansion was proposed if suitable qualified staff could be recruited.

Fisheries Research and Development

Fundamental research (marine and freshwater) was carried out by the inter-territorial WAFRI, with its headquarters at Freetown. The Federal Department was responsible for long- and short-term applied research, and the Regional Departments for development and extension work.

Having succeeded in greatly expanding the sea-fishing industry employing traditional methods, the Department's efforts became directed to further improvement by the introduction of motor fishing boats and other modern methods.

As reported above, a firm with foreign and Nigerian directors was undertaking trawling out of Lagos with two large 100-ft. vessels with expatriate officers; the costs were marginal. Trawling with small motor boats of about 30-feet, with local crews, was demonstrated at Lagos, Opobo and Cameroons. Outboard motors and new nets for shoaling fish and sharks were introduced to canoe fishermen.

The Western Region Fisheries Department employed a training team to demonstrate improved methods of fishing, curing, net-making and maintenance to the indigenous canoe fishermen. Fish-farming in fresh and brackish water was demonstrated and was beginning to spread; much knowledge had already been gained of suitable species and techniques. It would appear that for the Nigerian himself the small motor boat and the fish pond will lead to the quickest expansion. The Eastern Region Fisheries Department took great interest in the promotion of fish farming. Fish ponds were being built at Ogbakiri, Ahoada

Division, Opobo, and at Onitsha for a private venture. Ponds on the Department of Agriculture farms were stocked with fish and various other ponds were inspected and advice given.

Investigation of the problems involved in operating small vessels from the surf-ridden river mouths was started at Opobo in the Eastern Region, but awaited the delivery of a larger vessel (40 ft.) before definite recommendations could be made. Locally built wooden motor boats and an imported light alloy motor boat were successfully demonstrated.

MINING

Mineral Rights and Ownership

The entire property in and control of all minerals, including mineral oils, in Nigeria was vested in the Crown by virtue of Section 3 (1) of the Minerals Ordinance, (Cap. 134 of the Laws of Nigeria). This Ordinance, however, provided that the rights of any native of Nigeria to the customary taking of iron ore, salt, soda, potash and galena from lands, other than land within a lease or mining right, shall be maintained.

Mining and prospecting were regulated by laws and regulations which are designed to:

- (a) promote efficient economic development of Nigeria's mineral resources;
- (b) protect, in so far as is consonant with the above, existing rights of the indigenous inhabitants;
- (c) prevent illegal traffic in minerals;
- (d) ensure that the safety of workers and other persons is not endangered by mining operations;
- (e) prescribe payment of fees, rents and royalties to Government. Royalties are tied to the current price of the mineral concerned and the revenue accrues to the Region in which the mineral was won.

Prospecting Regulations

Prospecting for metalliferous minerals was lawful under a Prospecting Right, Exclusive Prospecting Licence or Special Exclusive Prospecting Licence, and metalliferous mining was lawful under a Mining Right, Mining Lease or Special Mining Lease. Special provisions, however, were made for the prospecting and mining of radio-active minerals by the Radio-active Minerals Ordinance (No. 37 of 1947). Coal mining was conducted solely by the Nigerian Coal Corporation, a public corporation, established by the Nigerian Coal Corporation Ordinance, 1950, which provided for prospecting and mining of coal by the Corporation under licence from the Governor and for exemption from royalties. The prospecting and exploitation of mineral oil was controlled by the Mineral Oils Ordinance. Special legislation had also been enacted to cover the exploration and development of the lead-zinc

deposits of Ogoja Province in the Minerals Development (Lead-Zinc) Ordinance (No. 9 of 1952).

Production

The principal products and their value during 1954 were:

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Value (Estimated)</i>
		£
Coal	636,000 tons	1,217,000
Tin Ore (Cassiterite)	12,185 tons (long)	6,532,000
Columbite (Columbium Ore)	2,914 " "	6,446,000
Tantalite	9.34 " "	37,000
Wolframite	3.39 " "	1,200
Monazite	Nil	Nil
Kadim	Nil	Nil
Lead Ore	11 tons (long)*	825
Zinc Ore	Nil	Nil
Gold	912 oz. (Troy)	8,800

* As declared in mineral returns.

During the year, at Akata in Opobo Division and at Etuk Mban in Uyo Division, both of Calabar Province, the activities of the Shell D'Arcy Exploration Company (Nigeria) Ltd. were rewarded by discoveries of oil. It was still uncertain whether oil was present in marketable quantities and further explorations were being made. Traces of oil were believed to have been found at Nzam in Onitsha Division by the same company.

Organisation of the Industry

Metalliferous mining, which is practically all of an open cast alluvial nature, is conducted by all grades of organisations ranging from large companies, who employ extensive capital equipment and conduct research into ore occurrences and mineral dressing, to private operators mining almost entirely by simple hand methods, employing tributers and other labour paid according to the amount of mineral won.

During 1954 there were operating in Nigeria 24 companies incorporated in the United Kingdom, 28 companies incorporated in Nigeria, 7 firms operating under registered business names and 92 private operators. Most of these were producing tin and about half of them columbite as well.

Tin and columbite were exported entirely in the form of ore, the former to the United Kingdom and the latter mainly to the United States with the remainder to the United Kingdom. The price of tin during the year averaged £702, £729, £739 and £705 in the first, second, third and fourth quarters of the year respectively, while columbite maintained a uniform price of 640s. a unit. The price of tin averaged £711 a ton for the year as against a figure of £730 for 1953, but the range of variation

of price was much smaller. The high price of columbite was maintained during the year by the continuance of the United States Government's 100 per cent bonus buying programme.

Tin ore shipped varies around 72·5 per cent tin, while columbite, which for royalty purposes is deemed to contain 65 per cent mixed columbium and tantalum oxides, is shipped with assay values up to 73 per cent. Gold production is absorbed internally and sales were made around the Bank of England price. Shipments of the other metalliferous minerals mined were small.

Coal production in Nigeria was in the hands of individual miners working under the Nigerian Coal Corporation. Of the total coal production 28,996 tons were exported, mainly to the Gold Coast, and the balance absorbed internally, chiefly by the Railway Administration and the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria.

Processing

Processing was confined to producing shipping-grade ores, except where local craftsmen smelted small quantities of metal for use in ornaments and jewellery.

The Mines Department

The Mines Department, which was a Federal responsibility, consisted of 26 senior officers including a Chief Inspector of Mines, an Assistant Chief Inspector of Mines, a Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines, one Principal and 13 Inspectors, and 53 junior service technical assistants. The Department also posted officers to the Regional Governments, to act as advisers.

The Budget for the financial year 1954–5 was:

	£
Personal Emoluments . . .	55,770
Other charges . . .	19,710
Special Expenditure . . .	1,730
	<hr/>
TOTAL	£77,210
	<hr/>

The headquarters of the Department was at Jos, in the Northern Region, the Assistant Chief Inspector of Mines having an office in Kaduna for close liaison with the Northern Regional Government Headquarters. The Plateau and Northern Inspectorates had offices at Jos and the Central Inspectorate at Minna, and there were a number of sub-stations in the Northern Region. The Department, working in close liaison with Residents and the Lands and Mines Section of the Secretariat was mainly concerned with inspection and general supervision of work on the minesfield, advising on applications for mining titles and the compilation of statistics of mineral production. There was also a Mines School at Jos designed to train junior technical staff for the Department and the minesfield in simple prospecting and mining methods applicable to local conditions. During the year, however,

consideration was given to the introduction of adult classes for training in mining to a standard sufficient to enable Africans experienced in the minesfield to reach the statutory standard required of mine managers. This was agreed to in principle and it was hoped to implement the proposal in 1955.

Geological Surveys Department

This was a Federal Department with its headquarters at Kaduna in the Northern Region, composed of 31 senior staff, of whom 28 were scientists.

The Budget for 1954–55 provided for:

	£
Personal Emoluments . . .	64,370
Other Charges . . .	32,840
Special Expenditure (of which £10,000 was for drilling equipment) . .	14,000
TOTAL	<u>£111,210</u>

The activities of the Geological Surveys Department during 1954 included the following:

Coal. As in the previous year, much effort was directed to economic investigations. The drilling programme to determine the reserves of coal at Enugu and further north continued actively throughout the year. Seven boreholes were completed at Enugu, where the reserves of coal proved amounted to about 30 million tons. A total of 21 boreholes were drilled in the Ogboyoga coalfield and the drilling programme in this area was completed during the year. A total reserve of 55 million tons of workable coal was established there. Drilling was still in progress at Okaba where 14 boreholes had been completed. Seams of over 7 feet were intersected in seven of the holes. Drilling was completed in the Odokpono area and reserves of 25 million tons of good coal were proved.

Lignite. The adit driven into the thick seam of lignite near Ogwashi-Asaba was completed at a distance of about 200 feet from the entrance. The moisture-content of the lignite was determined on fresh specimens and was found to average 36 per cent, a figure considerably higher than that determined previously on air-dried material.

Iron Ore. Work on the detrital iron-ore deposits near Enugu was completed during the year. Altogether 159 hand-drilled holes, amounting to 6,080 feet, and 41 shafts were put down. Many analyses were made of the ore in the Geological Survey Laboratory. About 60 million tons of ironstone, with an average iron content of 31·9 per cent were indicated. Removal of the fine sand would reduce this figure to about 45 million tons, containing just over 40 per cent of iron.

Columbite. Mapping of the Younger Granites of the Jos Plateau continued at Rukuba, Sha and Vom. Mapping of the Ropp Hills was completed. A large area of decomposed granite bearing columbite exceeding 2 lb. a ton was found near the Forum River. This deposit is probably

one of the most important reserves of primary columbite on the Plateau, and is similar to the deeply decomposed zone of the Jos-Bukuru granite, which was being worked for primary columbite by one of the mining companies.

Limestone. Drilling to determine the thickness and reserves of the limestone beds at Igumale in Benue Province was started in November by the Department, using its own drill. By the end of the year, two boreholes had been completed. One bed of good limestone, 15 feet thick, had been found.

Sheet Mapping. Geological mapping was continued in Bornu, Bauchi and Kabba Provinces and a start was made on mapping in the Abeokuta and Lagos areas. The 1:2,000,000 geological map of Nigeria was brought up to date and prepared for publication.

Water Supply. Throughout the year, a great deal of attention was given to geological investigation of underground water, and day-to-day advice was given to the Public Works Departments in all three Regions.

Laboratory Work. Fifteen thorium assays were made in the laboratory on concentrates from decomposed granites from Jos. Mineralogical work included the determination of primary columbite in samples from the Forum River.

Plans for Future Work. It was hoped to continue with and complete the work on Nigerian coal reserves and to make a detailed investigation of the limestone deposits of Igumale by means of drilling and, if possible, of the phosphates near Ifaw Junction. Work was also to continue on the Younger Granites and their mineral contents, and on geological sheet mapping in Bornu, Bauchi and Adamawa Provinces. It was also intended to begin sheet mapping in the Eastern Region if staff were available. A start was to be made on the study of the Basement rocks in the Zungeru and Minna areas.

Mining Development

The initiative for development lies in the hands of the mine operators. The Government was anxious to encourage the exploitation of certain types of deposit that had hitherto remained untouched. These were the sub-basalt alluvial tin deposits and the deposits of primary columbite contained in the decomposed granite bedrock. Both these deposits were known to be rich and extensive in certain parts of the minesfield. The problems of extraction were, however, great, and work was still in an experimental stage. Development of these resources was likely to be possible only for firms with large capital and technical resources and the Government intended to ensure that the companies granted titles over areas containing deposits of this nature might only work them if they were capable of large-scale planned development. Columbite production in 1954 was nearly half as much again as in 1953.

Progress during 1954

An important event in the year was the practical completion of the International Tin Agreement which was ratified by the United King-

dom as a consumer country and on behalf of Nigeria and Malaya as producer countries. This Agreement provided for a floor and ceiling price for tin of £640 and £880 respectively, though a French amendment to reduce the ceiling price to £840 was put forward for the first meeting of the Tin Council. The formal ratification by the legislatures of the signatory countries had not been complete although it was generally expected that this would take place in 1955. Nigeria was represented by the Chief Inspector of Mines at the September meeting of the Interim Committee of the International Tin Council in London.

The interest in the search for columbite continued and resulted in the discovery of important extensions of primary deposits and a widening of the knowledge of the mode of occurrence. Development of a suitable plant for the treatment of primary columbite ore continued and resulted in improved recoveries.

During the year the iron ore deposits near Enugu and at Agbaja in Kabba Province were examined by a consultant from the United Kingdom to determine their suitability for exploitation. His report was awaited.

Further progress was made with the question of the utilisation of the Eastern Region Nkalagu limestone and shale deposits in a cement industry, and towards the end of the year agreement was reached regarding the provision of capital, machinery and technical information.

The company responsible for oil exploration and development continued with an extensive programme of drilling and prospecting by geological, seismic and gravity methods over a wide area mainly in the Eastern and Western Regions. Several deep test wells were in process of drilling during the year in some of which gas and oil were proved over varying intervals. It was still too early to say whether an oilfield would be brought into production. The exploration company made application for 12 oil prospecting licences over 2,000 square miles each towards the end of the year to replace their exploration licence and extant oil prospecting licences.

The question of working the lead-zinc deposits near Abakaliki in Ogoja Province was considered during the year. It was intended that the operating Company would be the Nigeria Lead-Zinc Mining Company, a subsidiary of the lessees, Mines Development Syndicate Limited. Preliminary work started in de-watering and re-opening entries into the mine and on the design and ordering of suitable ore dressing plant.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Canning

Canning for fruit has become established on a commercial scale at Ibadan and during the year the new citrus and pineapple factory financed by the Western Region Production Development Board, began to operate. This £300,000 factory was designed to produce 1,000 tons of concentrated orange juice, 285 tons of concentrated lemon juice and 200,000 cases of canned pineapples each season, but since the citrus

trees take several years to bear fruit it will be some time before the factory is working to capacity.

The total exports of canned fruit and juice in 1954 were valued at:

	£		£
Fruit	. 5,174	Juice	. 6,452

Canning of groundnut oil in Kano, both for local consumption and export, was increasing rapidly. There was also a pilot meat cannery at Kano with an annual capacity of 2 million cans. During the year a new canning factory was built in Kano, partly financed by the Northern Regional Production Development Board and under the management of an officer of the Regional Department of Trade and Industry.

Margarine

A privately owned factory at Apapa had a capacity of 1,200 tons per year.

Beverages

There was a privately owned brewery at Apapa with an annual capacity of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. Soft drinks were produced by several firms, one of which had a potential of over 500,000 dozen bottles a year. There were small fruit squash and mineral water factories in most of the large towns in the south. A privately owned factory at Umuahia produced annually 100,000 gallons of concentrated orange juice for export.

A thirty-acre site was acquired at Aba in the Eastern Region for the establishment of a brewery.

Metals

A number of Government Departments and Statutory Corporations, e.g. the Nigerian Railway, the Nigeria Marine and the Department of Public Works, operated large maintenance workshops. One private firm in Lagos fabricated steel sections for building work and petrol tanks for filling stations; another had an annual production capacity of 500,000 forty-four-gallon steel drums and some 2.5 million four-gallon small drums for the distribution of petroleum products, using imported steel sheet and tinplate. This same firm also manufactured some 3,000 wheelbarrows annually. A private firm in Kano produced high-class wrought iron grill work.

Textiles

There were two privately owned mechanical weaving units, one at Kano and the other at Lagos, each with 50 non-automatic looms. A private firm operated a cotton spinning unit of 1,600 spindles. Seven private firms owned between them some 150 flatloom sewing machines which produced singlets from imported locknit material.

There were plans for a large spinning and weaving textile factory at Kaduna.

The Government Textile Training Centres at Oyo, Ado-Ekiti and Auchi continued their work during the year. Improved looms and other equipment were made at the Centres and sold to trainees, co-operative societies and schools.

Chemicals

Some 9 million cubic feet of oxygen was produced annually by a private firm in Lagos; carbon dioxide was manufactured as a by-product of the privately owned brewery at Apapa.

Boat Building and repairs

There were officially sponsored yards for the production of small wooden craft at Opobo (Calabar Province), Makurdi (Benue Province) and Epe (Colony Province). The boatyard at Epe, opened in June, 1954, was concentrating for the time being on two types of powered barges—a 35-ft. barge, capacity five tons, and a 50-ft. barge, capacity twenty tons.

A private firm operated a construction and repair yard at Burutu, handling medium-sized steel-hulled vessels for river transport. The Nigeria Marine had repair yards at the main ports, and in addition there were privately owned yards at Lagos and Calabar capable of undertaking limited emergency repairs.

Tyre retreading

There were modern tyre retreading plants in operation at Lagos and Ibadan; a third at Kano was to be opened shortly.

Soap manufacture

Modern privately owned factories at Lagos, Aba and Kano produced an annual total of approximately 26,000 tons of soap.

Cement Manufacture

Plans were drawn up, during the year, for a cement factory at Nkalagu, near Enugu in the Eastern Region. A new company, the Nigerian Cement Company Limited, was formed with an authorised capital of £1,500,000 in £1 shares and loan capital of £500,000. The managing agents were the Tunnel Portland Cement Company Limited of London, which had an equity holding in the new company. It was estimated that the production of the factory would be 100,000 tons per annum.

Building and Civil Engineering

This is carried on by the Public Works Department, various Government and quasi-Government bodies and by many private contractors; the number of the latter was increasing rapidly.

Road transport maintenance has developed into an important industry since 1946, but in many places the only reliable service was still

provided by official workshops. On the whole, maintenance and repair facilities were inadequate and heavily overloaded. Two private firms constructed lorries from sub-assemblies.

Handicrafts and Home Industries

The main rural industries were:

Metalwork

Blacksmithing
Brass and Silver work
Tinsmithing

Woodwork

Carving
Joinery and cabinet making
Calabash carving

Textiles and decorative work

Spinning, weaving and dyeing
Bead making and bead embroidery
Cap embroidery
Needlework

Leatherwork

Pottery

Grain milling

Squash making

Soap Manufacture

Laundering

Cottage Industries

Mat making
Basket making
Rope, twine and net making
Bread baking
Gari, yam flour, and cassava flour manufacture.

These crafts are mainly practised by individual craftsmen in widely scattered localities. Details of output were not available.

Pottery Training Centres were in operation at Ado-Ekiti, in the Western Region, and at Abuja, in the Northern Region. At Ado-Ekiti it was proposed to establish the trainees in units and, if possible, form co-operative societies for them. In this way the Centre hoped to supervise the work of trainees after their actual training was finished.

Departments of Trade and Industry

For the greater part of 1954 the Department of Commerce and Industries, under the Central Ministry of Commerce and Industries, was still responsible for the promotion of industrial development and handicrafts in Nigeria. In the Regions there were Regional Production Development Boards, established under an Ordinance of 1951, to promote the economic benefit of the producers and the areas of production.

Under the new constitutional arrangements of 1st October, 1954, the development of industry became regionalised and the responsibility of the following Government Departments:

The Federal Department of Commerce and Industries;
The Northern Regional Department of Trade and Industry;
The Eastern Regional Department of Heavy Industries;
The Eastern Regional Department of Secondary Industries;
and

The Western Regional Department of Industries.

In addition, there were the Regional Production Development Boards and Corporations. All the Departments listed above were under the guidance of the Federal and Regional Ministers of Trade and Industry, or, in the case of the Western Region, the Minister of Development.

Encouragement to Industry

Aid to Pioneer Industries. The Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance (No. 10 of 1952) was designed to encourage the establishment of new industries and to promote the expansion of industries capable of further development, by gaining a period of tax relief. By the end of 1954, no industry had been accorded the status of a Pioneer Industry under the terms of the Ordinance, and consequently no tax reliefs had been granted.

Import Duty Concessions. The main concession was the exemption from payment of import duty on all industrial and agricultural machinery.

Financial Assistance. Regional Development (Loans) Boards and the Colony Development Board, Lagos, assisted industry by granting loans to entrepreneurs. Regional Production Development Boards did not normally give financial assistance to industry, but where an industry was considered to be of sufficient economic, strategic or political importance and private enterprise was unwilling to undertake it the Boards might do so, either alone or in association with private interests.

Under the Fourth Schedule to the Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 11 of 1952), initial allowances were given at rates of 25 per cent for new industrial or commercial buildings and 40 per cent for plant, machinery, mining works, etc. In addition annual allowances were given at varying rates, such as 10 per cent on industrial or commercial buildings, $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent on lorries, 25 per cent on cars, and other assets at varying rates based on their life expectations, together with a balancing allowance to write off 100 per cent of the net cost of the asset on its exhaustion or sale.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Northern Region

During 1954 co-operatives functioned as a section of the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development, not as a separate Department. The authorised field establishment consisted of a Registrar, 4 assistant Registrars and 27 Inspectors but, in addition, a Development Officer was posted to Co-operative work, thus increasing to 5 the effective strength of Assistant Registrars. The establishment was expanded during the year as a result of supplementary estimates which came into effect on the 1st October. The duties of co-operative staff include the close supervision and audit of existing societies, training of office holders of societies, and widespread distribution of propaganda on the purpose and benefits of co-operation.

The funds voted for co-operatives during the financial year 1954-55 totalled £17,565.

During 1954 the number of co-operative Societies in the Region increased from 170 to 198 and the total membership to 8,004, an increase of 2,000 on the previous year's membership.

The types of society were as follows:

	<i>No.</i>
Thrift and Loan, Primary . . .	87
Thrift and Credit, Primary . . .	63
Consumer, Primary . . .	26
Produce Marketing, Primary . . .	14
Group Farms, Primary . . .	2
Thrift and Loan, Secondary . . .	4
Consumer, Secondary . . .	1
Produce Marketing, Secondary . . .	1
TOTAL	198

The scale of operation varied considerably. At the lower end was the small recently formed credit or consumer society whose working capital did not exceed £50. At the top was the single Produce Marketing Union which was in August, 1954, appointed a Licensed Buying Agent for cocoa by the Northern Regional Marketing Board. By the end of 1954 this Union had purchased 81 tons of cocoa. It also dealt in other produce such as castor seed, coffee and palm kernels.

Eastern Region

The total number of registered co-operative societies increased from 788 on 1st January, 1954, to 891 on 31st December, 1954, despite the transfer of 58 societies to the Southern Cameroons on 1st October, 1954. The types of society were as follows:

	<i>No.</i>
Thrift and Credit	749
Thrift and Loan	56
Produce Marketing and Processing	24
Consumer and Supply	7
Crafts and Industries	4
Farming	2
Maternity	6
Community Development	1
Local Co-operative Unions	34
Supply Union	1
Marketing Union	3
Co-operative Banks	3
Co-operative Union	1
TOTAL	891

The estimated 1954 total membership of co-operative societies was 40,000, of whom about one-third were women. On 31st March, 1954, the total working capital of all societies had increased to £371,122. Share capital (paid up) increased from £34,923 to £55,465 during 1953-54. Reserve funds (excluding 1953-54 appropriations) increased from £6,876 to £10,308. Loans issued during 1953-54 by all types of society totalled £307,759. In credit societies only 0·8 per cent of loans outstanding were overdue on 31st March, 1954.

Government financial assistance to encourage co-operation was to amount to £25,060 during the financial year 1954-55. This includes a

grant to the Co-operative Union of £2,325 to assist the Union to provide an audit service. The Co-operative Department staff consisted of 7 Senior officers and 46 Junior officers and was employed largely on advisory and supervisory duties.

During 1954 the most important new society registered was the Regional Co-operative Bank of Eastern Nigeria, which was intended to be a central financing organisation of the co-operative movement, supplying the Calabar and Owerri Provincial Co-operative Banks with additional funds and dealing direct with societies in the other Provinces which have no Provincial Banks. An application was made for a Government grant to assist the Regional Bank. Two co-operative rice mill societies, one registered in 1954, were very successful, but oil palm marketing societies registered during the year were not doing very well. The main event of the year was the First Eastern Co-operative Congress, held at Aba in June, 1954. The Congress was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor and addressed by the Minister, and was attended by over 1,000 delegates.

Western Region

The co-operative movement continued to grow and to play an increasingly important part in the economic life of the Western Region. In 1954 there were 599 registered co-operative societies in the Region, compared with 489 in 1953, and many more were being formed. The following table shows the various types of society operating in the Region on the 31st December, 1954:

<i>Area</i>	<i>Marketing</i>	<i>Thrift</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Consumer</i>	<i>Fishing</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Farming</i>	<i>Plantation</i>	<i>Rubber</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Abeokuta . .	43	6	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	54
Lagos & Colony	11	72	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	89
Ijebu . .	15	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	20
Ibadan . .	115	13	6	—	—	—	5	4	—	5	148
Oyo . . .	84	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	93
Ondo . . .	92	4	7	—	—	4	—	3	—	3	113
Benin . . .	34	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	4	55
Delta . . .	11	7	1	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	27
TOTAL	405	113	16	2	7	7	5	14	9	21	599

The total estimated expenditure in the year 1954–55 was £46,690.

The majority of the societies were engaged in marketing cocoa, and last season sold through their unions to the Co-operative Exporting Association over 11 per cent of the Region's total cocoa crop. The activities of the Association were not, however, confined to cocoa; palm produce, copra, coffee, rubber and ginger were also exported. Many marketing societies readily agreed to participate in schemes for increased planting of cocoa and for the importation of equipment and chemicals to combat the blackpod disease of cocoa. During the early part of the year, 2,000 sprayers and 450 tons of chemicals, involving a capital outlay of £76,000, were imported and sold to farmers in the Ondo Province. The demand among farmers for similar equipment for the 1955 season was such that the co-operatives had made arrangements, by the end of 1954, for the importation of 7,000 sprayers and 1,560 tons of chemicals, involving a capital outlay of £297,000.

The provision of agricultural credit by societies received a great stimulus from the formation of the Co-operative Bank of Western Nigeria, Limited. The Bank was established in October, 1953, and a senior service officer of the Co-operative Department was seconded to be its first manager. It received an initial grant of £1 million from the Cocoa Marketing Board, and by April, 1954, had made a net profit of more than £6,000.

Co-operative Activities in Lagos

The staff of the Department was mainly occupied in supervising the 77 Thrift, Loan and Thrift and Saving Societies. The members of these societies were practically all literate salary earners but difficulty was nevertheless experienced in ensuring the keeping of accurate accounts.

Most of the societies deposited their savings in the Lagos Branch of the Co-operative Bank of Western Nigeria Limited, where they received the following rates of interest:

Current Accounts	.	Nil
At 3 months notice	.	1½% per annum
At 6 months notice	.	2% „ „
At 12 months notice	.	2½% „ „

More and more societies were taking advantage of the facilities offered by the Co-operative Bank.

It was intended to encourage the formation of additional thrift and savings societies so that every salary earner in Government Service and also in mercantile houses could enjoy the benefits of membership.

Another important development was to be the formation of consumers co-operative societies, especially for the provision of foodstuffs. This type of society should have a direct influence on the cost of living by providing the people with sufficient quantities of foodstuffs at reasonable prices. This was to be made possible by linking the Lagos Consumers Movement direct with co-operative food producing associations up-country and eliminating the chain of intermediaries through which supplies of foodstuffs at present passed. The societies concerned

would not confine their activities to foodstuffs alone but would import other requirements in bulk through the apex wholesale establishment—the Co-operative Supply Association. Until the formation of the consumers' societies it was arranged that the Association should open some co-operative shops in various places in the Federal territory so that the people could enjoy the benefits of bulk purchase as soon as possible. The market women were also being organised into groups to help with this scheme.

Other developments being pursued were:

- (a) the formation of co-operative building societies;
- (b) co-partnership co-operatives comprised of artisans, e.g. mechanics;
- (c) fishermen societies;
- (d) co-operative insurance society.

It was proposed to build a large store at Apapa for the storage of copra and it was hoped to erect a small factory on the same site to process coconut fibre. This project was not to be proceeded with, however, until the results of the pilot scheme to process fibre, initiated by the Department of Commerce and Industries, were known.

All the societies in Lagos have been federated into an organisation called the Union of Lagos Societies.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

DURING the first part of 1954, education in Nigeria came within the portfolio of the Minister of Social Services and was only partly regionalised. Each Region had its own Director of Education, working under a Regional Minister, but these Directors were still ultimately responsible to the Inspector-General of the Central Department of Education.

Under the new constitutional arrangements of October, 1954, education became completely regionalised and the full responsibility for framing, implementing and financing educational policy passed to the Regional Governments. The post of Inspector-General has been replaced by that of Chief Federal Adviser on Education. The Federal Department of Education, under the control of the Chief Federal Adviser, provides education in Lagos and in the Southern Cameroons and retains its interest in certain higher educational institutions such as the Univeristy College, Ibadan, the Teaching Hospital, Ibadan, and the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology. The Chief Federal Adviser gives help and advice, when requested, to Regional Governments on all educational matters and his Department is also responsible for giving information about Nigeria to such bodies as UNESCO.

During the year Federal education lay within the portfolio of the Federal Minister of Natural Resources and Social Services.

Each Region has a Director of Education who administers and supervises all the educational activities in the Region and is responsible directly to the Regional Minister for Education. The work of the Regional Departments of Education is carried out by Education Officers and school Inspectors. The Regional authorities can also ask the Chief Federal Adviser for assistance from his advisory staff in the inspection of schools, training colleges, technical institutes and trade centres.

Structure of the Educational System

Pre-Primary Schools. There were nursery and infant schools in Lagos and in a few of the large towns in the Regions. The normal age of entry to the primary schools is five.

Primary Schools. Primary education remained the responsibility of Native Authorities, Local Government Councils and Voluntary Agencies (mainly Christian Missions). In 1954 there were still a few Government primary schools but they were being taken over by local authorities wherever possible.

During 1954 there were two systems of primary education in use in Nigeria, one in the Western and Eastern Regions and one in the Northern Region.

In each the curriculum was divided into two sections, one for junior primary schools and one for senior primary schools. In the Eastern and Western Regions age of entry into the junior primary school was normally at 5 plus, whereas in the North the age of entry was 7 plus. The principal differences lay in the age of entry to the basic four year course, the length of the total course and the greater emphasis laid on vernacular work in the Northern Region, a special type of teacher being trained for the purpose. The types of school were as follows:

Junior Primary (4 years)

East and West

Infant Classes I and II, Primary Classes I and II (age of entry 5+)

North

Junior Primary or Elementary Classes I-IV (age of entry 7+)

Senior Primary

East and West

Senior Primary classes III-VI (Note: This course ends in the First School Leaving Certificate or Standard VI Examination.

North

Senior Primary Classes Remove, V and VI, Senior Primary VI (or Middle II) is the equivalent of Standard VI in other regions.

Modern Classes (Girls only)

East and West

Two-year course after First School Leaving Certificate, planned to reinforce the primary work especially in Domestic subjects.

The Western Regional Government's proposals for universal primary education were to become effective from the 1st January, 1955. As part of these proposals the junior and senior primary courses in the Western Region were to be replaced by a six-year primary course starting at 6 plus.

Curriculum. The curriculum of all schools included physical training and organised games. All children in the rural areas studied rural science and if possible, practical farmwork, and learnt the use of better tools and how to build better houses. Most of the schools followed an approved system of crop rotation. In the junior primary schools the children grow flowers and vegetables, raising annuals from seeds and learning the different methods of propagating herbaceous plants and shrubs. Some senior primary schools cultivate fruit trees as well as the normal farm crops. Girls in the senior classes studied domestic science instead of farm work.

Handicrafts were done in all schools and were based on the crafts of the area. They provided opportunities for the children to apply their work to the real needs of the home and farm.

Secondary Education. Secondary Forms I–VI led to the School Certificate which was taken in either Form V or Form VI. In selected schools a post-School Certificate course of two years was done for Higher Certificate or University Entrance. The School Certificate was taken with emphasis on English language and literature, mathematics, science, history and geography. The course provided opportunities for entering the higher professions and for further training. The language of instruction was English.

These secondary schools generally evolved from the old “Middle Schools”, schools intermediate between the elementary and higher stages of education. In the Northern Region the term “Middle Schools” continued to apply, these schools consisting of single boarding establishments with three senior primary years followed by the first two secondary years. Plans were being made for these schools to be developed into junior secondary schools which would go up to Class IV secondary in the first instance and to Class VI later. In middle schools there was a leaving certificate, obtainable through an examination, set centrally at Class Secondary II and known until recently as “Middle IV.” This was very often confused with the Secondary IV but it was in fact two years below that standard.

Technical and Vocational Schools. Trade Centres provided courses from three to five years for selected apprentices who had successfully completed the full primary course. The courses were completed with the trade tests by the Ministry of Labour, in addition to the Trade Certificate issued by the Centre. There was a four-year secondary technical course open to those who had completed the primary course and vocational post-secondary courses at technical level.

An important event in 1954 was the receipt of the Report of the International Bank Mission as a result of its visit of the previous year. This was being carefully studied, particularly as regards its recommendations for the future development of technical education.

Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology. The Nigerian College of Technology provides for the academic training of the professionally qualified men and women, excluding doctors and nurses.

In 1954 the basic policy of the College was to provide the following courses:

1. General Certificate of Education (Advanced Level) in Arts and Science.
2. Courses for those already in service who are considered to be worthy of further training for advancement but who lack the necessary educational background.
3. Full professional courses approved by the professional institutions and leading to examinations of those institutions or an exempting examination. Entry to these courses will be limited to those educationally qualified for advancing to full professional status. So far, professional training was proposed for, among others, civil, mechanical, electrical and mining engineers, architects, land surveyors, pharmacists, secretaries, accountants, and specialist teachers.

Handicraft Centres. These provided opportunity for handicraft training for senior classes in primary schools, and part-time trade or craft training for adults.

Universities. The only university institution in Nigeria is the University College at Ibadan. The tuition given in the college, leading to the various examinations of the University of London, was the responsibility of teaching Departments which were grouped in Faculties. In 1954 there were four faculties: Arts, Science, Agriculture and Medicine; it was proposed to add a Department of Education in the near future.

The examinations taken included Intermediate Arts, B.A. General, B.A. Honours, Intermediate Science, B. Science General, B. Science Special, B. Science in Agriculture (Part I & II), First and Second Examination for Medical Degrees.

There was a Department of Extra-Mural studies which assisted government bodies to run specialist courses, organised vacation conferences and courses (for which the hospitality of the College was available) and provided for lectures and study groups all over the country.

University College Hospital, Ibadan. When completed the University College Hospital, Ibadan, will provide in Nigeria the clinical training of the medical under-graduates of the University College.

It will be equipped to provide teaching hospital facilities of a standard comparable with those existing in the most modern of teaching hospitals in the United Kingdom and will include adequate facilities for research in all departments and a medical school for clinical students. In addition ancilliary buildings will provide a School of Nursing and Nurses' Home, a School of Hygiene, a Medical students' Hostel, a Resident Medical Officers' Hostel, Sisters' Quarters and housing accommodation for medical, administrative and technical staff. It will have a total of 490 beds.

Teacher Training Institutions. The following Certificates were recognised in Nigeria:

- (1) *Teachers' Vernacular Training Certificate.*
In use in the Northern Region only.

Vernacular Certificate A.

A four-year training course after completion of four years Primary Course. Includes English.

Vernacular Certificate B.

A two-year training course after completion of four years Primary Course. Does not include English.

(2) *Teachers' Elementary Certificate, Grade III.*

Two years training after completion of the full Primary Course, or, in the Northern Region, three years training after completion of the Senior Primary course.

(3) *Teachers' Higher Elementary Certificate, Grade II.*

(i) Four years training on completion of full Primary Course.
or (ii) Two years training after completion of two years teaching as a Grade III teacher.

or (iii) Two years training after successful completion of a Secondary Course.

(4) *Teachers' Senior Certificate, Grade I.*

Awarded to Grade II Teachers with five years satisfactory teaching experience who

(i) have reached a satisfactory standard in a special course—Rural Science is at the moment the only course of this type;

(ii) hold one of the following:

(a) London Intermediate

(b) Cambridge Higher School Certificate

(c) London General Certificate of Education in relevant subjects (minimum two at Advanced Level).

Teachers' Secondary Certificate. The Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology instituted a four-year course for students holding the School Certificate who will take the General Certificate of Education at Advanced Level after two years and, on completion of the full course, will be awarded a Certificate to teach in Secondary Schools. This Certificate was recognised by the Ministry of Education in the United Kingdom.

Special Schools. Man 'O War Bay Training Scheme, with its headquarters near Victoria in the Cameroons, continued its training for community leadership. The course, which was open to students from anywhere in Nigeria and the British Cameroons, was designed to encourage qualities of leadership, initiative and service. Each course included three weeks at Man 'O War Bay followed by a continuation course in community development.

Domestic Science Centres. Domestic science classes and communal domestic science centres, the latter being an economic method of serving several different schools, continued to expand all over Nigeria and the interest in the training given in the marriage training centres was further stimulated.

Information on the progress of schools and institutions of higher education in 1954 will be found on pp. 106-114.

Government Expenditure on Education

The following figures show expenditure on education.

Central/Federal Expenditure

	1953-54	1954-55	<i>Revised</i> 1954-55
	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments . . .	58,270	102,460	111,235
Other Charges	35,570	71,965	162,605
Special Expenditure	1,210	12,600	12,600
TOTAL	<u>£95,050</u>	<u>187,025</u>	<u>286,440</u>

The figures given for 1954-55 include expenditure partly reimbursable from Colonial Development and Welfare grants. The following sums of money were estimated to accrue to the Government from these in 1954-55:

General Education	£1,342
Technical Education	£54,075

Northern Region

	1953-54	1954-55	<i>Revised</i> 1954-55
	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments . . .	231,965	312,425	382,168
Other Charges	178,700	319,875	1,018,675
Recurrent Grants-in-Aid . .	538,025	643,505	
Special Expenditure	229,670	38,945	147,481
TOTAL	<u>£1,178,360</u>	<u>1,314,750</u>	<u>1,548,324</u>

The revised figures for 1954-55 include expenditure partly reimbursable from Colonial Development and Welfare Grants. The following sums were estimated to accrue to the Region from these in 1954-55:

General Education	£119,641
Technical Education	£37,705

Western Region

	1953-54	1954-55	<i>Revised</i> 1954-55
	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments . . .	144,180	189,170	264,950
Other Charges	69,550	81,000	145,120
Recurrent Grants-in-Aid . .	1,340,400	1,547,400	3,098,640
Special Expenditure	4,500	—	99,500
TOTAL	<u>£1,558,630</u>	<u>1,817,570</u>	<u>3,608,210</u>

The revised figures for 1954–55 include expenditure partly reimbursable from Colonial Development and Welfare Grants. The following sums were estimated to accrue to the Region from these in 1954–55:

General Education . . .	£75,320
Technical Education . . .	£53,030

Eastern Region

	1953–54	1954–55	<i>Revised</i> 1954–55
	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments . . .	134,390	148,150	179,250
Other Charges . . .	1,383,220	1,646,930	1,614,605
Recurrent Grants-in-Aid . . .			
Special Expenditure . . .	45,400	48,500	206,655
TOTAL	£1,563,010	1,843,580	2,000,510

The revised figures for 1954–55 include expenditure partly reimbursable out of Colonial Development and Welfare grants. The following sums of money were estimated to accrue to the Region from these in 1954–55:

General Education . . .	£42,240
Technical Education . . .	£45,015

Southern Cameroons

No figures are given for 1953–54 as the first estimates for the United Kingdom Trusteeship of the Southern Cameroons were published for the financial year 1954–55:

	1954–55
	£
Personal Emoluments . . .	20,750
Other Charges . . .	22,110
Recurrent Grants-in-Aid . . .	54,150
Special Expenditure . . .	17,850
TOTAL	£114,860

These figures include expenditure partly reimbursable from Colonial Development and Welfare grants. The following sums of money were estimated to accrue to the Southern Cameroons from these in 1954–55:

General Education . . .	£6,610
Technical Education . . .	£16,725

Statistics of Schools and Pupils

Northern Region. The actual numbers of schools and pupils in the Region during 1954 were not available. The figures for the financial year 1953–54 were as follows:

Types of School	No. of Schools	Pupils		Teachers	
		Boys	Girls	Male	Female
PRIMARY:					
Government .	745	40,549	11,496	2,066	121
Grant-aided .	652	49,571	16,583	2,362	377
Unassisted .	373	22,798	3,054	912	27
TOTAL	1,770	112,918	31,133	5,340	525
SECONDARY AND POST PRIMARY:					
Government .	16	1,833	4	186	4
Grant-aided .	8	675	215	41	25
Unassisted .	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	24	2,508	219	227	29

Western Region. Statistics for 1954, excluding Lagos, are as follows:

Types of School	No. of Schools	Pupils		Teachers	
		Boys	Girls	Male	Female
PRIMARY:					
Government .	18	} 340,610	115,990	14,231	2,983
Grant-aided .	3,185				
Unassisted .	1,170				
TOTAL	4,373	340,610	115,990	14,231	2,983
SECONDARY AND POST PRIMARY:					
Government .	4	} 8,531	1,163	521	72
Grant-aided .	48				
Unassisted .	16				
TOTAL	68	8,531	1,163	521	72

Eastern Region. The statistics for 1954 are as follows:

Types of School			No. of Schools	Pupils	Teachers
PRIMARY:					
Government .	.	.	28	4,168	164
Grant-aided .	.	.	3,511	461,769	16,288
Unassisted .	.	.	2,242	139,833	4,515
TOTAL			5,781	605,770	20,967
SECONDARY:					
Government .	.	.	3	467	21
Grant-aided .	.	.	28	5,952	382
Unassisted .	.	.	23	4,271	221
TOTAL			54	10,690	624

Southern Cameroons. Detailed statistics are not available but the total number of schools and pupils in 1954 was as follows:

	<i>No. of Schools</i>	<i>No. of Pupils</i>	
		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Primary	319	27,189	6,769
Secondary	2	425	—

Lagos Area. Statistics for 1954 are as follows:

<i>Types of School</i>	<i>Pupils</i>		<i>Teachers*</i>	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
PRIMARY:				
Government . . .	397	182	11	7
Grant-aided . . .	15,501	10,882	534	531
Unassisted . . .	4,073	3,121	92	189
TOTAL	19,971	14,185	637	727
SECONDARY:				
Government . . .	245	121	17-20	14
Grant-aided . . .	1,564	572	91	28
Unassisted . . .	1,300	100	67	5
TOTAL	3,109	793	175-178	47

*The figures given for teachers in Non-Government Schools are for approved staff only.

Educational Progress

The Federal Government intended to introduce universal free compulsory primary education in Lagos as soon as possible. This would be done in the following three stages:

(1) *Universal.* This involves the provision of places in primary schools for all children of school age. It necessitates a rapid building programme to expand existing schools and to construct new ones. Two years are to be allowed for this, by which time it is expected that accommodation will be available for the then existing primary school population plus all children in Lagos in the 5-plus age group.

(2) *Free.* It is proposed that fees will be abolished in all grant-aided schools from January 1957.

(3) *Compulsory.* No date can be forecast for this since it will depend on the provision of special schools for retarded and handicapped children and on the rate of progress in the establishment of an efficient school attendance service.

Further details of the plan may be found in the Federation of Nigeria White Paper on Education No. 420/355/1,750 published by the Federal Government Printer, Lagos.

Northern Region. The educational policy, undertaken by the Regional Government on coming into office in 1952, was maintained during 1954

with few innovations. The policy implied a task taxing to the full not only the resources of the Education Department, but also those of the Native Administrations and Voluntary Agencies which were contributing so much to its completion.

The principal difficulty encountered by the Region in pursuing its educational policy was the provision of adequate staff. At the end of 1954 there were still 50 vacancies in the establishment of Education Officers, Technical Instructors and Lecturers. The staff problems were particularly acute in the sphere of girls' education.

During the year the Regional Minister of Education made an appeal for educational staff in the leading British newspapers which evidently roused interest and may have good results.

A small number of expatriates already employed in Nigeria offered their services to education and were found suitable for engagement.

Government Teacher Training Centres were opened during 1954 at Keffi and Bida and in the Centre at Katsina a double class was enrolled. It was proposed to "double-stream" the Teacher Training Centres at Bauchi and Bida in 1955. A class was also enrolled for a new Grade II Centre (recruited from Secondary II) at Gombe, which was to be opened in accommodation made available by the Bauchi Native Authority at its Middle School. At Toro, a class was enrolled for the Grade III, in place of the Vernacular, Certificate in 1955. It was evident, however, that the continued training of teachers selected not from the senior primary schools but from the top forms of junior primary schools, for what is often known as the "Toro Certificate," would make the task of expansion easier in more than one Province. This particular form of teacher training may be adapted and improved but the time to discard it had not yet come.

Primary educational facilities were expanding steadily in the Region and the number of children at school showed a considerable increase.

A representative committee met at the end of the year to discuss the implications of the changes in the primary school syllabus in the Western Region on the schools following that syllabus in certain areas and localities of the Northern Region. As a result it was proposed to adopt a seven-year course, and to provide a syllabus of school subjects which could be used with very little adaptation in all parts of the Region. The syllabus will include the beginning of English language teaching, where teachers are available, at a very early stage in a child's school life, i.e. at the end of class I. This will not, however, prejudice the sound learning that can be acquired through African languages.

At the end of the financial year 1953-54 there were two Government secondary schools, five Native Authority junior secondary schools, and eight Voluntary Agency secondary schools in the Region. The number of boys from senior primary schools who competed for places at these schools was steadily increasing.

Both Government secondary schools for the first time entered classes for the newly-constituted West African School Certificate, and both were double-streamed, each comprising twelve classes. For the first six

years of its life Keffi School was severely handicapped by the lack of its own buildings but during 1954 the buildings at Keffi were completed and the school was to move there in January, 1955. Evident progress in all aspects of the school's life was made in the Government secondary school at Zaria. The Provincial secondary schools at Okene, Bauchi, Katsina, Kuru and Bida advanced beyond the half-way stage of the secondary course and by the end of the year the school at Okene was ready to embark on the last two years of the school certificate course.

Satisfactory progress could be reported in the field of technical education. The buildings for the Trade Centres at Kaduna, Bukuru, and Kano were completed and there were a total of 450 apprentices in training at the three Centres. At Kano there was some difficulty in attracting suitable candidates but at the other centres the quality of intake improved. In certain trades, boys from junior primary schools were accepted. The Secondary Technical School, the first part of the Kaduna Technical Institute, was ready to open in January, 1955.

The Handicraft Centres attached to, and now forming part of, the Provincial Secondary Schools were making very good progress. In all but one it was possible to appoint expatriate staff with up-to-date experience of this type of education in the United Kingdom. These officers were making the fullest and most satisfactory use of the training given to their assistants, who were formerly instructors in the old Crafts Schools. Plans were been prepared for the training of Handicrafts Instructors as part of the teacher training programme.

The progress made in recent years in the education of women and girls was maintained, although difficulties connected with staffing were grave. The number of girls completing the Grade III certificate in 1954 was nearly double that for 1953, but was still far below the Region's needs. A Grade II course was due to start in Kabba in 1955. The importance of this type of training cannot be over-emphasised, for its alternative, the employment of expatriate women officers for service in senior Primary schools, is both costly and undependable. In spite of this, however, there were in the Region a total of 17 senior primary schools for girls, owned by the Government, Native Authorities, and Voluntary Agencies, and the first Government girls' secondary school was being built in Ilorin. Two of the Voluntary Agency secondary schools in the Region catered for girls also.

Domestic science classes and communal domestic science centres continued to expand. At the marriage training centres over 80 Housecraft Certificates and Certificates of Merit were awarded during the year. Domestic science in this Region was also a compulsory subject in all grades of the Women's Teachers' Certificates. The growing interest shown by the women of the Region in these various activities was most significant. A party of five Northern women derived great benefit from a visit to the United Kingdom.

The Rural Education Centre, opened at Bauchi in 1952, had another most successful year and the morale of teachers undergoing this energetic in-service course of training was most satisfactory and reflected

credit on the students and the staff. The Centre also undertook training in rural science of students at the adjacent teacher training centre at Yelwa. School farms have always played some part in the activities of schools in the Region, but the rural education centres give them positive direction and integrate their existence with other subjects in the curriculum.

At the end of the year a party of nearly 60 teachers in training, drawn from the Katsina Higher Teachers Training Centre and from the Teacher Training Classes at the Nigerian College of Technology at Zaria, went to Man 'O War Bay for a training course during their end-of-year holiday. They were all volunteers and all Northerners, and great keenness was shown for the project.

At the end of December, 1954, 117 Northern Nigerian students, with scholarships granted by the Northern Regional Scholarship Board from Government funds, were following higher courses abroad. Of this number 107 students were in the United Kingdom.

Eastern Region. The Government of the Eastern Region maintained three secondary schools, three training colleges—of which one was for women—14 primary schools, and one technical institute. There were also Government trade training centres, handicraft centres and domestic science centres.

In addition to these Government Schools there were a few County Council and Native Authority schools, but most of the schools and training colleges were conducted by Voluntary Agencies. The majority of these Voluntary Agencies are Christian Missions and the schools are subsidised by grants from the Government and by education rates.

The declared policy of the Eastern Regional Government was to provide universal primary education in the shortest possible time and the local authorities were levying education rates so that communities bore a share of the cost. Eventually the whole of the communities' share were to be met from such rates and school fees in the basic primary schools would then be abolished. Compulsion lies largely with the local government bodies to introduce as and when they feel that they are ready to do so and these bodies were being encouraged to introduce compulsory schemes of primary education.

The general pattern of education was an eight-year primary course divided into four years junior primary and four years senior primary, followed by a five-year secondary course leading to the Cambridge School Certificate. The average ages for entering and leaving primary schools were 6 and 14, and in the case of secondary schools 14 and 19.

There were no universities and no facilities for higher education in the Region. Contracts were given and work commenced, however, on the construction of staff quarters for the Eastern Regional Branch of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, at Enugu.

There were 26 elementary training centres for teachers in the Region and 15 higher elementary training centres. At the end of 1954, 860 elementary and 396 higher elementary trained teachers passed out of the Centres.

Post-secondary classes in subjects of general interest were conducted in the Region by the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of Ibadan. This Department maintained one Regional tutor and two staff tutors in the Region during 1954, the cost being borne by the Regional Government.

Adult literacy campaigns were carried on under the supervision of the Regional Adult Education Officer and, during 1954, there were 41 schemes under 21 organisers. These schemes included 1,841 classes in 513 centres, with a total enrolment of 36,590.

There were 210 students from the Eastern Region studying overseas with Government scholarships, of whom 179 were in the United Kingdom.

Western Region. When the Regional Government came into power in January, 1952, one of the main objects of its policy was to plan for a vast expansion in education. In accordance with this policy the most significant event of 1954 was the preparation, drafting and enactment of the new Education Law, providing for free universal primary education in 1955.

During the year there was a slight increase in primary school attendance, and welfare services such as school meals developed. The appointment of a Physical Education Officer brought new life into this sphere of activities. Owing to the pressure of preparation for free universal primary education, it was not possible to maintain the standard and frequency of educational inspection which the Ministry felt necessary, but it was hoped that the ground lost would be quickly recovered by the formation of an Inspectorate, independent of the Education Department, in 1955.

At the end of the financial year 1953-54 there were 2,951 junior primary schools and 1,292 senior primary schools in the Region. By the end of 1954 there were a total number of 4,373 primary schools. Provincial Education Officers and their staff gave most of their time and attention to the preparations for universal free primary education and were helped by the co-operation of Native Authorities and Voluntary Agencies.

The general level of achievement in primary schools showed little improvement. There was a lack of certificated teachers in many areas and the consequent employment of "concession" teachers. The usual difficulty of persuading teachers to remain in rural areas persisted.

Primary school buildings were steadily improving and the standard of new Native Authority School buildings was very high. Government schools in Benin Province set a good standard.

During 1954, the Regional Government approved the new syllabus by which the primary course was converted from an eight to a six-year course.

Early in 1954 13 new secondary schools were opened in the Western Region—nine for boys and four for girls—bringing the total number of secondary schools in the Region to 68. Unfortunately the graduate staff shortage in the Voluntary Agency Schools was acute and during

1954 there were only 98 graduates working as full-time teachers. The scarcity of science graduates was particularly serious.

On the whole the standard of work in the secondary schools was improving because the academic staff was better and teachers had more knowledge. On the other hand, the general standard of teaching method was not good and there was room for three or four itinerant advisers who could help secondary school teachers and persuade them to adopt improved teaching methods.

In January, 1954, the four new girls secondary schools brought the total in the Region up to 14. In addition, over 100 girls were attending mixed secondary schools. The question of secondary co-education required some serious consideration as the girls in mixed schools were greatly out-numbered by the boys and the essential female staff was not available.

Two new teacher-training centres were opened in January, 1954—the Anglican Teacher Training College, Asaba, and the African Church Teacher Training College, Ikirun. There were 54 teacher training centres operating in the Region and it was estimated that approximately 1,400 Grade III teachers and 200 Grade II teachers were trained during the year.

Special consideration was being given to the question of teachers' courses in domestic science. There was a special course for domestic science teachers at the Women's Training College, Ilesha, but the 1953 results were extremely disappointing.

Local Authorities have become much more enthusiastic about adult education and there were demands for literacy schemes in many areas. The experiment of special classes for women was taking shape in the form of residential women's centres. During the year 3,140 literacy certificates were awarded in the Region, of which about 400 went to women.

In the sphere of technical education good progress was made in the various building projects at the Yaba Trade Centre, the Yaba Technical Institute, the Sapele Trade Centre, and the Womens' Trade Centre at Abeokuta. The building of the Trade Centre at Warri was started.

There were a total of 282 students from the Western Region studying overseas on Government scholarships of whom 269 were in the United Kingdom.

University College, Ibadan

There were over 500 students in residence, grouped in four residential colleges. Residential colleges hold an average of 160 students in single study bedrooms. The buildings include an assembly hall which accommodates nearly 1,000 people, an arts theatre equipped for lectures, plays and cinema, and a library containing over 80,000 volumes open to members of the College and, as far as possible, to anyone in Nigeria with serious reason for using it.

Details of the examinations taken at University College are given on p. 101.

University College Hospital

The building programme which was begun in 1952 was making excellent progress and the target date for its completion was December, 1955. It was hoped to establish the Hospital as a working unit by October, 1956.

His Excellency the Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria, Sir John Macpherson, laid the Foundation Stone on the 18th November, 1954, at an impressive ceremony.

Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology

The College was officially opened at its Ibadan branch on February 27th, 1954, by His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Macpherson, supported by the Central Minister of Education, the Honourable Shettima Kashim.

During the session beginning in September, 1954, 162 students took up residence at the Ibadan Branch, 28 of whom were studying architecture, 4 arts and crafts, 4 commercial art, 12 book-keeping and accountancy, 11 secretarial subjects and 12 teacher training: 36 students were taking the course leading to the General Certificate of Education (Advanced Level) in Arts, and 55 in Science.

At the Zaria Branch, 67 students were pursuing an Intermediate course, of whom 7 were studying for the Cambridge Higher School Certificate and 60 for the General Certificate of Education (Advanced Level). Of these 23 were taking this course as part of their training for the Teacher's Certificate to be awarded in association with the University of London Institute of Education.

The Enugu Branch was under construction. Subject to staff and accommodation being available, it was hoped to admit some students to this branch in 1955.

Building was in progress in all three branches. At the Ibadan Branch, three lecture room blocks, three laboratory blocks, five hostels to accommodate 200 students, junior common room, students dining hall and kitchen, administration block and senior and junior staff houses were completed. The assembly hall and library remained to be built.

Construction of senior and junior staff houses at the Zaria Branch was well under way. The engineering workshops, senior common room and the office and stores block were also nearing completion. A contract was let for the remaining buildings at this branch, consisting of assembly hall and gymnasium, students hostels and lecture theatres.

The Technical Institute, Yaba

Very good progress was made in the various building projects. A new hostel was completed during 1954, as were two blocks of flats containing four senior staff quarters and three senior staff bungalows. The commerce, design, art and building blocks were all completed.

The recruitment of staff was still a serious problem, particularly of lecturers and assistant lecturers. During the year the staff comprised

six lecturers against an establishment of nine, nine Assistant Lecturers out of 12, six Technical Instructors out of nine and one out of two Masters.

A new senior full-time residential course in radio engineering was started at the request and with the co-operation of the Nigerian Broadcasting Service. Two new junior technical departments were also set up, one in printing and the other in commerce.

The total number of students enrolled was 559, of whom 263 were full-time day students, 52 part-time day release and 244 evening students: of the 263 full time day students, 234 were in residence. The distribution of the students in the various courses was as follows:

<i>Course</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Junior Technical</i>	
Engineering	106
Printing	15
Commerce	24
<i>Senior Course</i>	
Manual Training Instructors	9
Civil Engineering	75
Mechanical Engineering	7
Electrical Engineering	15
Radio Engineering	12
TOTAL FULL-TIME DAY	263

The senior courses in civil and electrical engineering were on a "sandwich" basis providing for training both in the Institute and "in the field."

<i>Part-Time Day Release</i>	
Engineering (West African Airways Corporation)	18
Printing	34
TOTAL	52

<i>Evening Courses</i>	
Mechanical Engineering	69
Electrical	72
Building Construction	18
Carpentry	23
Commerce	62
TOTAL	244

The Trade Centre, Yaba

One new hostel and junior service quarters were completed during the year. The staff consisted of the Principal, one Senior Education Officer (Technical), one Senior Technical Instructor, 16 Technical Instructors, and one Teacher (Grade III). There were vacancies for one Senior Technical Instructor and one Technical Instructor.

Recruitment started during 1954 for a new trade course in plumbing.

In March, 1954, there were 250 apprentices in training, distributed as follows:

<i>Trade</i>	<i>Number</i>
Carpenters	38
Cabinetmakers	34
Motor Mechanics	40
Sheetmetal Workers	10
Electricians	26
Painters and Decorators	28
Blacksmiths and Welders	17
Wood Machinists	22
Fitter/Machinists	16
Bricklayers	19
TOTAL	250

In addition to the above courses, there was a special course, begun in October, 1953, for overhead linesmen for the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria, attended by 18 apprentices. Accommodation was provided in the Centre and the trainees were subject to the normal Trade Centre discipline. The Electricity Corporation of Nigeria provided the instructor together with all equipment and was responsible for the cost of food for the trainees.

Nigerian Students Overseas

In addition to the Nigerian students in higher educational institutions in the territory a large number of students, both private and officially sponsored, were taking courses overseas.

There were a large number of students whose studies abroad were officially sponsored and who were holders of Government scholarships. Subjects studied were wide and varied, including arts and science degree courses, teacher training, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering, agriculture, public administration, domestic science, economics, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, nursing, horticulture, animal husbandry, handicrafts, radiology, printing, secretarial work, architecture, social science, journalism, etc.

The number of students with Government scholarships studying abroad during 1954 were as follows:

<i>From</i>	<i>Total Studying Overseas</i>	<i>Studying in U.K.</i>
Northern Region	117	107
Eastern Region	210	179
Western Region	282	269

It was estimated that there were also about 2,348 Nigerian private students overseas in 1954. Of these about 2,054 were in the United Kingdom and 294 in North America. Since nearly half of them must have gone abroad without the knowledge or recommendation of the Students' Advisory Committee, it is difficult to give details of the subjects studied.

It may be assumed, however, that about one-third of them were engaged upon the major professional courses, e.g. medicine, engineering, law and nursing.

The chief function of the Nigerian Liaison Officers in the United Kingdom and in America was supervising the welfare of Nigerian students in those countries. They were available to students for advice and help in matters concerning their lodgings, health and their general relations with their University or College authorities.

In North America, the Nigerian Liaison Office in Washington also assisted in securing places for students recommended by the Lagos Committee for African Students in North America.

Hitherto, Nigerian Liaison Officers in the United Kingdom had been attached to the Students' Department of the Colonial Office, but a Nigerian Students' Unit has now been established in London as a branch of the Nigeria Office. The Unit was headed by Mr. A. B. Oyediran, Director of Students.

Adult Education

The activities of the Adult Branch of the Education Department were much stimulated by the report of Mr. G. Wilson, Director of the Literature Bureau of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who visited Nigeria at the request of the Central Government late in 1953. The proposals he made for the formation of a Literature Agency to work in liaison with, but under distinct management, from the Adult Education branch, were being implemented. The Agency was in the process of establishing itself with a separate system of accountancy and under conditions which aim at eventual commercial self-sufficiency. The provision of reading matter, not only for the newly literate, but also for those who learned to read at school is a matter of the most serious importance. It is hoped that the Literature Agency will contribute a great deal, in this way, towards the continuing process of education.

There were four main spheres to which the activities of the Adult Branch of the Education Department were directed. The first is that of adult literacy. In the Northern Region there were 5,000 classes from which the estimated output of literates was about 24,000, while in the Eastern Region there were 41 schemes under 21 organisers, which included 1,841 classes in 513 centres with a total enrolment of 36,590. The second sphere was that of public enlightenment, in which the Department assisted in the work done by other agencies in the dissemination of useful knowledge and the development of civil consciousness. The third was the production of visual aids and practical demonstrations, such as film strips, as an aid to public enlightenment; and the fourth was the production and distribution of the literature required for the reading public which must obviously expand with the increase in public literacy. This literature is produced in as many as twenty different languages, in a common standard of orthography. It takes the form of vernacular news sheets, pamphlets and general reading matter in English as well as African languages. A considerable amount of the material published is written by private individuals.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The general health of the public was reasonably good. There were no serious outbreaks of infectious disease during the year and the most common conditions treated in hospital were malaria, gastro-intestinal disorders and pneumonia.

In the Northern Region there was a rather more prolonged lean period than usual owing to the previous year's poor harvests of local foodstuffs, but in spite of this public health in the Region was well up to average.

There was a moderate outbreak of smallpox but it was mainly confined to the Northern Region and to the Onitsha districts of the Eastern Region.

Nutritional deficiency is all too common among infants and very young children, the age group 1-4 being particularly affected. The principal deficiencies are in the B complex of vitamins and in animal proteins, and are very noticeable among the poorer classes in urban areas. Infective and parasitic infections are almost universal and again it is the younger age groups that are mainly affected.

As stated in Chapter I it is impossible to give vital statistics for Nigeria as the registration of births and deaths was not yet compulsory.

The Principal Groups of Diseases

The following is the incidence of epidemic diseases for the calendar year 1954:

<i>Quarantinable Disease</i>	<i>Federal Territory</i>		<i>Western Region</i>		<i>Eastern Region</i>		<i>Northern Region</i>	
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Plague .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow Fever .	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	1
Smallpox .	30	7	148	3	227	21	5,962	702
Typhus .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebrospinal Meningitis .	16	10	14	1	83	15	1,786	306
Dysentery .	943	71	3,570	6	5,701	41	5,443	72
Enteric Fever .	6	1	15	2	8	1	96	4
Influenza .	No cases reported							
Pneumonia (Primary) .	1,008	442	965	18	1,263	106	2,969	94
Poliomyelitis .	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Sleeping Sickness .	5	1	—	—	3	—	866	9

Yellow Fever

The Virus Research Institute Lagos continued its research. A scratch vaccine was produced by the Laboratory Service at Yaba.

Smallpox

Smallpox reached epidemic proportions between January and March, during which period 3,372 cases were notified. The measures taken to control this disease were routine treatment and isolation of cases, together with systematic vaccination of those exposed to infection. Vaccination is always available and is encouraged as a routine protective measure for all children. Although large-scale epidemics are uncommon, localised outbreaks occur in most areas of the country, and especially north of the rivers Niger and Benue. The majority of cases occur during the dry season, notably from January to June.

Notifications over the last year for the whole of Nigeria were as follows:

	No.		No.
Cases	6,367	Deaths	733

These figures represent but a fraction of the total number of cases which occurred. A survey in a rural area of Katsina Province revealed a mortality of 356 per 100,000 from smallpox during the year 1950. By age group, this figure is more illuminating:

Age Group	Mortality due to Smallpox per 1,000
0—1	4.24
1—5	20.05
5—10	4.58
10—15	1.33
15—20	0.81
20+	0.10

Cerebrospinal Meningitis

The disease attacks in devastating epidemics about every ten years. The people in the more northerly savannah areas suffer first and the epidemic wave tends to move from east to west, and north to south.

Notifications had fallen considerably during the past few years, and in 1954 the “trough” of the wave was almost reached. It was expected that the number of those susceptible would have increased sufficiently to produce conditions for a new epidemic during 1958–59.

Epidemics always occur in the dry season. Cases begin to occur as early as October, but the attack becomes serious about the end of December, and reaches its peak in March. The outbreak ends rapidly following the first rains.

As with smallpox, the younger age-groups suffer the brunt of the malady. The number of cases and deaths in 1954 was:

No. of Cases	1,889	No. of Deaths	329
--------------	-------	---------------	-----

Unlike smallpox, cerebrospinal meningitis is usually well notified, it being known that effective treatment is available.

Malaria

The most common endemic disease was still malaria, the usual form being the subtertian. The disease is universal, as elsewhere in West Africa, and accounts for most of the deaths and most of the acute illness.

Malaria control measures were in force in some areas and were continually being improved. The attempt to assess the possibility of controlling malaria within the funds available was being undertaken as a joint enterprise by the Federal Government, the Northern Regional Government, U.N.I.C.E.F., (The United Nations Children's Fund), W.H.O., (The World Health Organisation), and the Colonial Research Committee. An area of 600 square miles containing about 124,000 people was chosen in Gwandu Emirate. It was divided into three sections in which three different insecticides supplied by U.N.I.C.E.F. were being used. Under the direction of Central/Federal Government specialists, teams of men supplied by the Medical Field Units branch of the Medical Department sprayed 80,000 huts and were in the process of repeating this. They were assisted by a chemist supplied by the Colonial Research Committee. W.H.O. had undertaken to supply an entomologist but had not been able to do so yet. The scheme was very popular amongst the local people as it greatly reduced the nuisance of insect pests. It was as yet too early to say whether it would have any marked effect on malaria in the district.

Yaws

The yaws control campaign was another joint effort between U.N.I.C.E.F., W.H.O., and the Northern Regional Government. A Medical Field Unit team was operating in Kabba Province, having recently moved there from the Benue Province. Penicillin supplied by U.N.I.C.E.F. was injected into 65,000 people in an endeavour to exterminate yaws from this highly endemic area. The work in the Northern Region was part of a major campaign which includes a large part of the Eastern Region. If successful it might be extended to deal with all foci of yaws in the Northern Region.

Preliminary surveys, propaganda and training began in September, 1953, in the Nsukka Division of the Eastern Region, an area of 1,500 square miles with a population of 450,000. The Medical Field unit in 1954 consisted of an experienced medical officer of health, two superintendents, 34 trained assistants, 34 local government staff, mostly "yaws scouts" used in re-surveys, and two leprosy inspectors. The W.H.O. Yaws Adviser for Nigeria, Professor F. S. da Cruz Ferreira, had his headquarters at Nsukka.

Mass treatment began in February, 1954, and returns up to the end of December were:

	No.
Examined and treated	264,983
Infectious cases	10,743 (4.0%)
Late cases	35,130 (13.6%)
Latent cases	141,841 (53.5%)
Contacts	76,264 (28.7%)
Penicillin used	66,494 vials of 10 c.c.

In a follow-up, 80,000 people were re-examined. Relapses totalled 40 (0·05 per cent) and new infections 123 (0·15 per cent).

The yaws campaign, like those against any major community affliction, is essentially a means to an end, the end being the establishment of permanently improved general rural health services on a broad basis.

Schistosomiasis

Work on schistosomiasis (bilharzia) was done at Wulgo in Bornu Province of the Northern Region. This was a joint operation between the Medical Department and the Agricultural Department and was carried out in the area of a rice irrigation scheme. It was anticipated that without control the irrigation of a wide area by water from Lake Chad, which is known to be infested with snails, would greatly increase the incidence of rectal and urinary schistosomiasis by increasing human contact with infested water. All labourers employed on construction received medical examinations by the Medical Field Units and, where practicable, treatment. In addition, adequate sanitation was ensured at the place of work of the labourers and a dependable water supply was arranged. This was as far as the scheme had progressed so far, but it was further planned to destroy snails by treating all water passing to the irrigated fields with sodium pentachlorophenate.

Enteric Group of Fevers

One hundred and twenty-five cases were notified during the year. Most of the cases occur in the area of the Benue River around Makurdi. The water supply of this town is taken from the river and has not, hitherto, undergone purification. There is no definite evidence to show that this group of fevers is common amongst the community as a whole, but since hygiene is defective almost throughout the rural areas, conditions are theoretically favourable to transmission. Mortality figures taken from a rural district in Katsina Province showed an overall mortality of about 4 per 1,000 due to "Stomach and Bowel complaints." The large mortality (about 16 per 1,000) due to unspecified fever *may* in part be due to typhoid, but a closer investigation was necessary to determine this.

Dysentery

Hospital figures during 1954 totalled 15,658 cases, the vast majority of which were of the bacillary type; there were 190 deaths. Both bacillary and protozoaldysentery are common, and local epidemics occur from time to time. The dysenteries appear to be neither as common, nor as severe, as in India and the Far East.

Primary Pneumonia

There is one recorded epidemic of the disease. This occurred in Northern Katsina Province shortly after the harvest of 1950. In two months 690 cases were diagnosed in four village areas having a total

population of about 20,000. The places concerned had suffered conditions of near famine just before the outbreak, due to a very poor grain harvest in 1949.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Seven hundred and forty-four in-patients were treated in the Northern Region's hospitals during 1953-54 and 239 of them died. Tuberculin tests and mass miniature radiographic surveys had not shown the disease to be a really serious public health problem.

Poliomyelitis

The clinical disease is very rare. A few sporadic cases are notified each year.

Onchocerciasis

During the last few years numerous surveys were made into the incidence of this disease. Investigations were also carried out into the bionomics of the local vector, *Simulium damnosum*. A wide distribution of endemic onchocerciasis was found. Foci were detected along most of the major rivers with a more or less perennial flow.

In the Northern Region surveys in the endemic areas disclosed that up to 62 per cent of all blindness was due to the disease.

Plans were in preparation for a pilot attack on the vector in an area of 1,000 square miles around Abuja (Niger Province).

In the Eastern Region foci of infection occur in Onitsha Province. At the site of the Oji River power station, breeding of *Simulium damnosum* was effectively reduced by the application of D.D.T. every five days. Preliminary surveys of water-courses around Enugu began in August. Six species of *Simulium* were identified and one important breeding site of *Simulium damnosum* was located in the Iva River. Further detailed investigations and control had to await the return from study leave of the medical officer detailed for this work.

Col. Rodger of the British Empire Society for the Blind Survey examined one Onitsha village with a 70 per cent infection rate and found that, although 2.8 per cent of the people had ocular lesions due to onchocerciasis, in no case were microfilariae seen in the ocular tissues. This is in sharp contrast to findings in Gold Coast and Northern Nigeria where, with a similar incidence of infection, there would be many serious eye lesions and much blindness. Further investigations were to be carried out.

Trachoma

1952-54 surveys into the causes of blindness showed that trachoma accounted for up to 22 per cent in the more arid savannah belt. Previously the disease had frequently not been recognised in its early stages but the survey discoveries resulted in a greater awareness. The condition can be said to be very common but in the majority of cases it appears to resolve after the early stages without treatment.

Chickenpox and Mumps

These infectious diseases are as common as in Europe. Fatalities have occasionally been reported from the former.

Whooping Cough

This is another disease which is very infrequently notified, but which is nevertheless extremely common, especially during the last quarter of the year. The social environment, which involves the living together in one compound of many children, encourages the spread of the disease. Little is known of the mortality caused, but the indications are that it is largely confined, as in Europe, to very young children.

Ankylostomiasis

Ascariasis and Other Intestinal Nematodes. These are fairly common conditions. Though they rarely cause severe clinical illness, they must operate against full positive health. The overall incidence at surveys has varied between 10 and 35 per cent (hookworm) and 6 to 12 per cent (roundworm).

Cestodes. Surveys have revealed a relatively small incidence (1 to 5 per cent).

Dracunculiasis. Guineaworm disease occurs in local foci where there is no protected water supply. As the rural water supply programme gathered momentum, the disease was being eradicated. In affected villages and hamlets it was not uncommon for the whole population to be stricken at one time. No estimate of incidence was available.

Scabies. This is exceedingly common, and occurred in "epidemic" form during the last quarter of the year. The northern savannah belt where personal hygiene tends to be more deficient was the most seriously affected. During "epidemics," one in ten people from a population of 50,000 odd have been affected. Septic complications sometimes result in death.

Endemic Goitre

Foci of the disease are common in the Benue valley, on the Plateau, and in parts of the savannah belt of the extreme north. The incidence in these areas ranged from 1 to 9 per cent of the population in certain village areas. In the Benue valley, rules were made prohibiting the sale and use of non-iodised salt.

Tropical Ulcers

Although a very common condition at hospitals and dispensaries, morbidity surveys reveal relatively low incidence (1–2 per cent). The disease is commonest during, and immediately after, the wet season.

Trypanosomiasis

Northern Region. 6,613 cases were diagnosed and treated by the Sleeping Sickness Service during 1953–54. These cases were found in

1,453,460 persons surveyed in the endemic areas, which occur approximately between the 11th and 6th parallels of latitude. The general incidence of the disease is about 0·23 per cent. Years of mass treatment appeared to have eliminated all but the more resistant strains of the trypanosome. Unless the newer trypanosidal drugs such as Malareen prove more effective, there is a danger of chronic human sleeping sickness becoming a problem in the near future.

Tsetse control, commenced many years ago, is an important and energetic feature of the general control of the disease. Bush clearance was still the main method in use but experiments were being made with D.D.T. on mango groves.

Eastern Region. Infection was known to occur only in Ogoja Province and the Cameroons. As against a total of 437 cases the previous year, 277 cases were reported in 1953–54. Their distribution was:

Sleeping Sickness Cases Diagnosed during the year 1953–54

PROVINCE	SURVEYS		DISPENSARIES		HOSPITALS	
	New cases	Relapses	New cases	Relapses	New cases	Relapses
Bamenda	—	—	—	—	3	—
Cameroons	19	—	8	—	6	—
Ogoja	132	3	79	18	9	—
TOTAL	151	3	87	18	18	—

The Ogoja strain of trypanosome showed a predilection for the central nervous system, invasion taking place comparatively early in the course of the disease. Another disturbing factor was the high degree of resistance to the established forms of treatment.

Leprosy Service

Northern Region. In the Northern Region the general incidence of this disease varied between 2 and 3 per cent. In the last few years considerable progress had been made and it was estimated that nearly one tenth of the leper population were under treatment in the Region's settlements, segregation villages, and out-patient clinics. There were 165 treatment centres in operation.

Eastern Region. In areas where control measures were long established, where dapsone treatment had been in use for several years and where, above all, there was true community co-operation, new cases treated at clinics were fewer, the numbers discharged continued to increase and relapses were few. With poor community co-operation a small but steady stream of new infections was maintained, and it was evident that control depended on patient, informed propaganda and an alert devoted staff.

In the three provinces covered by the governmental service, work was well established and incidence was declining in most areas of Onitsha

and Owerri. In Rivers Province control measures were being thoroughly applied in Ogoni and large areas of Ahoada divisions, but the great problem of the creek areas in Brass and Degema divisions was still only partly solved. An epidemiological survey was started in Ogoja province. It revealed high incidence (8–15 per cent) and also severe types of infection in the sparsely-populated country between Ogoja and Ikom, where the poor communications were being improved and into which there was immigration from areas further west.

Savings resulting from the supply by U.N.I.C.E.F. of all dapsone requirements were being used to extend control work in Calabar province, where the operational areas of the Government service and two missions had been defined. The money was also being used to a great extent in the danger areas of Ogoja province where the two missions concerned planned expansion with paid staff instead of patient-staff as in the past.

In 1953–54, the Leprosy Service, Voluntary Agencies and Local Authorities provided treatment for 26,170 patients at 177 centres, and 5,549 patients were discharged as symptom-free. Generous assistance continued to be given by the staff of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association who assisted the Missions at Itu and Uburu, by welfare staff provided by the Church Missionary Society at Oji River, and by the Methodist Missionary Society at Uzuakoli. Financial and material assistance were given by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association of London and Lagos, the Mission to Lepers and by the Red Cross.

Medical Departments

The situation with regard to public health was very similar to that of education. From September, 1953, to October, 1954, the controlling organisation was the Central Ministry of Health, although public health was largely a regional responsibility and there were also regional Ministries of Health. The Regions each had a Director of Medical Services who functioned through a regional department but these Directors were still controlled to a certain extent by the Inspector-General of Medical Services.

In October, 1954, the process of regionalisation was completed in this field and the post of Inspector-General was abolished. The regional Directors of Medical Services then became responsible only to their own Ministries.

The Central Ministry of Health ceased to exist in October, 1954, and health matters came within the portfolio of the Minister of Natural Resources and Social Services. There is a Federal Department of Medical Services under the Chief Medical Adviser to the Federal Government and this department is responsible for medical services in the Lagos area and in the Trust territory of the Southern Cameroons and for certain individual institutions such as the Ibadan Teaching Hospital.

Public health and sanitation in the Lagos area are the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health of the Lagos Town Council.

In the Regions the Directors of Medical Services administer all the Government's medical and health services and exercise a certain amount of supervisory control over the medical activities of Native Administrations, voluntary agencies and private bodies. The regions are divided into Medical Divisions each under a Senior Medical Officer, and these are subdivided into Medical Areas under a Medical Officer. The Medical Areas are each served by a Government Hospital and the Medical Officer in charge is usually responsible for the public health of his area as well as the medical services. In some of the larger townships, however, there are Medical Officers of Health to deal with public health matters.

The Medical Officers are responsible to the Senior Medical Officers of their Divisions who are themselves responsible to the Regional Director.

In the larger Areas a Health Superintendent assists the Medical Officer in supervising the public health and there are several Sanitary Inspectors under each Health Superintendent. In the smaller Areas both Government and Regional Sanitary Inspectors are responsible to the Medical Officer.

Policy

The policy of the Medical and Health Departments was the promotion of health by a properly organised system of health education and the extension of curative facilities, particularly in the direction of domiciliary midwifery.

Staff

The following categories of doctors and nurses were at work:

Registered physicians	persons with degrees recognised both locally and in the metropolitan country.
Licensed physicians	persons with degrees recognised locally but not having metropolitan recognition.
Medical assistants	persons with medical training below the university level.
Nurses of senior training	persons with training equivalent to that provided in the metropolitan country.
Certificated nurses	persons with certificate recognised locally but not having metropolitan recognition.

In the following table where it was known that there were no staff of a certain category the word Nil is used. In other cases information was not available.

Federal Territory

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Private</i>
Registered physicians . . .	56	—	14
Licensed physicians . . .	3	—	—
Medical Assistants . . .	—	—	—
Nurses of senior training . .	36*	—	—

Social Services

125

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Private</i>
Certificated nurses . . .	359	—	—
Partially-trained nurses . . .	128	—	—
Midwives of senior training . . .	32*	3 } Lagos Town	—
Certificated midwives . . .	—	36 } Council.	—
Sanitary Inspectors . . .	12	82 }	—
Laboratory and X-ray Technicians .	92	Nil	Nil
Pharmacists	60	Nil	—
Others	57	66 (Lagos Town Council.)	—

*32 per cent of these were midwives, 14 of whom did midwifery part-time or whole time.

Northern Region

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Native Administration</i>	<i>Private</i>
Doctors of all categories including medical assistants	77	16	Nil	2
Nurses of Senior training and Certificated nurses	416	189	27	Nil
Partially trained nurses	Nil	—	247	Nil
Midwives of senior training	37	29	Nil	Nil
Certificated midwives and partially trained midwives	37	21	49	Nil
Sanitary Inspectors	96*	Nil	388	Nil
Laboratory and X-ray Technicians	25	—	13	Nil
Pharmacists	58	6	7	—
Sleeping Sickness Control Officers and Superintendents	16	Nil	Nil	Nil
Medical Field Unit Superintendents	9	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dental Officers	4	Nil	Nil	1
Lecturers (Kano Medical School) .	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Leprosy Control Officers	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Entomologists	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sleeping Sickness Assistants	163	Nil	Nil	Nil
Medical Field Unit Inspectors and Assistants	115	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dispensary Attendants	Nil	50	476	Nil

* Includes 19 Superintendents.

Eastern Region and the Cameroons

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Private</i>
Registered physicians	68	32	27
Licensed physicians	3*	—	—
Nurses of senior training	42	46	—
Nurses and Midwives, certificated or partially trained	571	798	—
Sanitary inspectors	100	—	—
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	2	—	—
Pharmacists	49	—	—
Leprosy Secretaries and Control Offices	9	—	—
Superintendants—health, medical field units, sleeping sickness laboratory	16	—	—

* Dentists.

Western Region

The following are some of the establishment figures for medical staff in 1954-55:

	<i>No.</i>
Senior Specialists and Specialists	17
Senior Medical Officers	4
Medical Officers	40
Dental Surgeons	5
Entomologist	1
Radiographers	4
Senior Nursing Sisters, including Health Sisters	36
Probationer Nurses and Pupil Midwives . .	155
Assistant physiotherapists	5
Senior Health Officer	1
Medical Officer of Health	5
Health Superintendents	25
Sanitary Inspectors	135

Details of the numbers of staff employed by Local Government bodies and Native Administrations were not available.

Government Expenditure on Public Health

The following figures show estimated expenditure for the financial years 1953-54 and 1954-55:

Central/Federal Expenditure

	<i>1953-54</i>	<i>1954-55</i>	<i>Revised</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>1954-55</i>
			<i>£</i>
Personal Emoluments	145,080	225,855	369,330
Other Charges	270,540	249,820	430,265
Special Expenditure	800	90,275	90,275
TOTAL	416,420	565,950	889,870

The figures for 1954-55 include expenditure partly reimbursable from Colonial Development and Welfare grants, which were estimated at £87,382.

Northern Region

	<i>1953-54</i>	<i>1954-55</i>	<i>Revised</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>1954-55</i>
			<i>£</i>
Personal Emoluments	447,730	464,810	538,537
Other Charges	471,900	492,550	573,953
Special Expenditure	29,950	44,690	258,991
TOTAL	949,580	1,002,050	1,371,481

The revised figures for 1954-55 include expenditure partly reimbursable from Colonial Development and Welfare grants which were estimated at £230,991.

Western Region

	1953-54	1954-55	<i>Revised</i> 1954-55
	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments . . .	459,540	469,960	451,690
Other Charges . . .	382,720	405,160	386,400
Special Expenditure . . .	13,300	13,300	146,780
TOTAL	855,560	888,420	984,870

The revised figures for 1954-55 include expenditure partly reimbursable from Colonial Development and Welfare grants, which were estimated at £147,390.

Eastern Region

	1953-54	1954-55	<i>Revised</i> 1954-55
	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments . . .	356,240	372,110	420,175
Other Charges . . .	379,490	233,690	265,270
Special Expenditure . . .	3,150	7,500	136,500
TOTAL	738,880	613,300	821,945

The revised figures for 1954-55 do not include the Southern Cameroons. They include expenditure partly reimbursable from Colonial Development and Welfare grants which were estimated at £59,685.

Southern Cameroons

No figures are given for 1953-54 as the first estimates for the United Kingdom Trusteeship of the Southern Cameroons were published for the financial year 1954-55 as follows.

	1954-55
	£
Personal Emoluments . . .	31,945
Other Charges . . .	26,750
Special Expenditure . . .	8,990
TOTAL	£67,685

The figures include expenditure partly reimbursable from Colonial Development and Welfare grants which were estimated at £12,185.

Local Authorities Expenditure on Public Health

	<i>Actual Expenditure</i> 1954	<i>Estimated Expenditure, 1954-55</i>
	£	£
Northern Region	139,884	—
Eastern Region	—	202,370

Figures for the Western Region were not available.

Statistics of Medical Institutions

	<i>Northern Region</i>	<i>Eastern Region & Southern Cameroons</i>	<i>Western Region</i>	<i>Lagos</i>	TOTAL
GOVERNMENT AND NATIVE ADMINISTRATION					
General Hospital and Nursing Homes	28	24	16	2	70
Maternity Hospitals and Homes	10	104	133	1	248
Special Hospitals	—	1	2	1	4
Beds	3,063	2,366	1,691	566	7,686
Dispensaries	385	273	228	8	894
Doctors	77	68	44	59	248
MISSION, COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE					
General hospitals and Nursing Homes	11	30	20	11	72
Maternity hospitals and homes	10	101	56	4	171
Special hospitals	—	—	—	—	—
Beds	677	2,728	1,138	84	4,627
Dispensaries	148	50	20	8	226
Doctors		about 150			

General Medical Facilities

Northern Region With the exception of rural health centres, maternity hospitals and the Eye Hospital at Kano, all hospitals in the Region are able to accept general medical, surgical and obstetric cases. Some hospitals, however, had to restrict obstetric cases to emergencies. In Kano there were specialists in orthopaedics and medicine and in Jos there was a specialist in general surgery. There was a pathologist at Kano and a special grade medical officer for radiology. A special grade medical officer in ophthalmology is normally stationed at Zaria.

Specialists and special grade medical officers are available for consultation anywhere in the Region and carry out periodic tours. X-rays can be taken in all the larger hospitals and sets were gradually being installed into other hospitals as electricity became available.

Western Region. The 18 Government hospitals in the Region included one mental hospital and one lunatic asylum. The total bed accommodation in Government general hospitals exceeded 1,000 and these hospitals were able to accept general medical, surgical and obstetric cases. In addition there were 133 maternity hospitals and homes run by the Government or Native Administrations in the Region.

During the year the general hospital at Akure was enlarged to the extent of 60 beds and foundation stones were laid for five new 48-bed hospitals. The Mission hospitals and private hospitals in the Region varied in size from the new 36-bed hospital erected by the United Africa Company at Burutu to small maternity hospitals of four beds.

With the exception of a few private enterprises, the remaining dispensaries and maternity centres were controlled and financed by local

authorities who received grants-in-aid from the Government. In a large number of places the dispensaries and maternity centres were combined units.

Eastern Region. The Region had a very large number of hospital beds—over 5,000—and a very high proportion of its total medical expenditure was devoted to curative medicine. Unfortunately, however, the Region's medical services were not so well-developed in the sphere of rural and urban public health and there was room for a great deal of expansion in that respect.

During the year a new 26-bed hospital was completed at Arochuku and a 26-bed ward added to the Calabar Asylum, which became able to take 105 patients.

At the Isoba (Rivers Province) leprosy settlement the building programme was completed and the arrangements for water supply were under way. A 40-bed local government hospital was opened at Awgu and a 26-bed rural hospital at Obudu. Both these hospitals were staffed by the Roman Catholic Mission.

Good progress was made with the two joint hospitals at Umuahia and Amaigobo and the latter was almost finished by the end of the year.

Plans were in hand for the building of a government hospital at Yenagoa (Brass Division), three tuberculosis annexes, a chest clinic and five new local government hospitals.

Federal Territory. The Government medical institutions in Lagos consisted of two general hospitals, a maternity hospital, an orthopaedic hospital, a tuberculosis sanatorium, a lunatic asylum and an infectious diseases hospital. There was also a dental clinic and a number of out-patients' dispensaries.

The facilities of the main hospitals were as follows:

The Creek Hospital, a general hospital of 46 beds housed in an old building which provided increasingly inadequate accommodation, recently had added an excellently-equipped operating theatre in which air-conditioning was to be installed.

General Hospital, Lagos, a large hospital of 304 beds and 50 cots, accepting general medical and surgical cases. There were special sections for medicine, surgery, oto-laryngology, ophthalmology and dermatology, each under the appropriate specialist. The X-ray department was well equipped and included static and mobile mass miniature units. The out-patients department was built of temporary materials and was inadequate for the numbers it must handle.

The Massey Street Maternity Hospital was originally a dispensary and afterwards converted to a hospital of 74 beds. A very much bigger unit was required and should be built in the near future. In spite of over-crowding, however, the hospital continued to deal efficiently with a very large number of cases per year.

The Orthopaedic Hospital, Igbobi, an excellent up-to-date hospital with its own X-ray department, physiotherapy department and workshop for the manufacture and fitting of artificial limbs.

In addition to these curative institutions the Federal Government controlled certain specialised services which serve the whole of Nigeria, including:

The Malaria Service Laboratories, which undertake research and give technical advice to the regions. They are well equipped and their work is of international repute.

The Laboratory Service Headquarters, which carry out work on serology and bacteriology and produce the yellow fever, smallpox and rabies vaccines.

The Forensis Science Laboratory, which was the finest of its kind in Africa and extremely well-equipped.

There are also laboratories of the West African Council for Medical Research which carry out research into virus diseases and hot climate physiology.

General Sanitation Measures

Waste Disposal System. With the rapid expansion taking place in the urban areas, the proper disposal of sewage was becoming increasingly important.

In Government residential areas and office areas disposal was by individual septic tank latrines. Elsewhere in the townships disposal was generally by bucket latrines with conservancy to composting factories, to Outway pits or trenches, or by pit latrines. In the vast majority of the rural areas conditions were still primitive. The prevention and abatement of nuisances by house-to-house inspection occupied a large part of the Sanitary Inspectors' daily routine, and an ideal opportunity to educate large sections of the community in the rudiments of environmental hygiene. A great deal, however, still remained to be done in this direction. As a greater degree of civic responsibility and active public co-operation is developed, so the conditions will improve.

The removal of refuse was carried out by controlled tipping or incineration.

Water Supply. The water supply to Lagos is pipe-borne, soft, palatable, safe and reasonably adequate in quantity. It derives from Iju water-works, more than 15 miles from the town, where the water is subject to seration, sedimentation, slow sand filtration, and chemical treatment. The scheme was officially opened in 1915 with a daily consumption of 650,000 gallons. The maximum consumption to February, 1955, was 7,400,000 gallons. The water runs into Lagos by gravity through 28" and 24" cast iron mains. In the older sections of the town public stand-pipes are the main form of supply: there were 300 of these.

Elsewhere in the country many urban areas have a pipe-borne supply, some of which receive a form of purification. The sources of supply are variable and include river intake, impounding reservoirs, tube wells, springs, bore holes and river bank caissons.

In the Northern Region's rural areas the shallow well predominates. The Rural Water Supplies Department, and their Native Adminis-

tration counterparts maintained a big programme, sinking 3,520 wells (footage about 225,000 feet with some 200,000 feet lined) during the past three years. All these wells have a hygienic top.

Other rural supplies recently made available included bore holes, impounded water, Routhwaite tanks and windmill pumps.

The aim, put in hand in 1945 and already far advanced, is to provide a reasonably hygienic supply for each population unit.

Food Control. The Health Department exercised control over food-stuffs under the provisions of Section 14 of the Public Health Ordinance. Shops of all sizes, market-stalls, street traders, and hawkers were kept under constant supervision and inspection in the main townships. Unsound or unduly exposed foodstuffs were confiscated and destroyed. Health education projects were being directed to improve conditions but health education, even of enlightened communities, is no easy task. In 1954 the approach was through the radio, the press, and through the school child, and by lectures and demonstrations by members of the medical department.

Disease Control Programmes and Other Developments

In addition to the principal disease control programmes, outlined above, throughout Nigeria measures were being taken to reduce infant mortality and to preserve maternal health. There are ante-natal infant welfare clinics at most medical stations where routine measures are taken and there was evidence that mothers were now bringing their babies in the early instead of the terminal stages of their illness. In addition there were many local government or co-operative maternity centres, and many Mission maternity centres. Midwives were being trained and now qualify under the Nigerian Midwives Board. There are also Health Sisters and Health Visitors who assist in this work. In Lagos there is compulsory vaccination of infants at three months.

In May, 1954, a Committee was set up to examine the present facilities for medical care and for the training of nurses and medical auxiliaries in Lagos, and to make recommendations for improving and extending these facilities. A White Paper was subsequently issued, based largely on the findings of the Committee. It was hoped that certain recommendations made by the Committee could be carried out within the next five years, including the construction of a new hospital on the mainland, a new maternity hospital and out-patient's dispensaries, the improvement of existing institutions and the establishment of training schools for dental technical assistants, dental hygienists and medical laboratory technologists.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

Northern Region

For most people in the rural areas of the Northern Region there is no housing problem. Each family, using local materials, constructs for itself various numbers of round huts thatched with grass and sur-

rounds the family compound with a wall of mud or matting. These huts vary in quality and size in different areas but the better ones are well suited to the climate and to the materials available.

In large villages and towns, however, overcrowding quickly develops. Unless some sort of control is exercised, houses are crowded together within compounds and compounds themselves press hard on one another. Only the narrowest thoroughfares are left free and as a result there is a considerable danger of fire. More and more people were living in square mud houses which are sometimes cement rendered. In some places bricks of local manufacture were used.

Plans have been prepared for extensions to townships, Native Administration areas and Government residential areas at Kano, Zaria, Jos, Kaduna, Ilorin, Bida, Birnin Kebbi and Abuja. Plans were also in hand for a Kaduna Enclave, stretching from Kaduna Airport in the north to Kakuri prison in the south, and areas for residential commercial and light industrial use were being worked out.

A large number of Senior Service quarters had been built throughout the Region. In Kaduna, the changes consequent upon the introduction of the revised constitution created an urgent demand for quarters and more than 40 had been built or were in course of construction. Three blocks of flats were completed during the year and two others started. A large number of the quarters built were the popular Kaduna-type bungalow. Other types built were the T.23, and two-storey house, and the courtyard type bungalow which, having three bedrooms, is suitable for occupation by officers with children. A bungalow suitable for occupation by Moslem Senior Service Officers was designed and 10 were being built at Kaduna and others at Bauchi and Ilorin.

At Kaduna three bungalows using "Arcon" pre-fabricated roofs were built; two further houses for Ministers were nearing completion, and eight houses for Parliamentary Secretaries had been started. A house for the Chief Justice was under construction and a specially-designed house for the President of the House of Assembly was nearing completion.

A considerable number of Junior Service quarters were also built during 1954 and at Jos large blocks of flats were put up for the police and prison warders. Police barracks were also built at Kaduna.

The Survey Department was seriously handicapped by a shortage of supervisory staff, but activity on the minesfield and in the Cadastral Branch remained at about the same high level as in recent years. The output of the department has increased to such an extent that revenue earned in survey fees became about eight times as large as at the time of regionalisation in 1951.

The Topographical Branch continued to make good progress. During the year, control for mapping was established over some 27,000 square miles in Katsina, Kano, Sokoto and Bauchi Provinces. New maps on scales of 1/100,000 and 1/50,000 covering about 17,000 square miles of Bauchi, Adamawa, Kano and Plateau were produced in the drawing office in Kaduna, while a further 6,000 square miles were drawn in London from data supplied by the Regional Government.

Eastern Region

In the rural areas the most common types of houses have mud walls, wooden doors and windows and a roof thatched with palm leaves or grass. In larger towns the layout varies from conglomerations of shacks to more orderly lines of corrugated-iron roofed houses of European type. Houses were frequently being built of "Landcrete," a mixture of laterite and cement.

The drift of population to the larger urban areas continued and aggravated the already acute housing shortage in the towns. Accommodation was only available at rents which the working man could ill afford and in many cases a large family was inhabiting one room. This most unsatisfactory state of affairs could probably be remedied only by rent control as even new building does not always provide a solution. Far too many of the new buildings were simply one-room tenements and the density of population—not only per room but also per plot—was high. Over-population of a plot could be controlled by limiting the coverage of a plot on which construction might be allowed. In general one half coverage was allowed but the Regional Authorities were trying to have this reduced to one-third.

There were six Planning Authorities, established under the Nigeria Town and Country Planning Ordinance, in the Eastern Region. Various schemes for the development and utilisation of land in urban areas had been drawn up by these authorities, mostly dealing with Crown land. Projects in preparation would involve removing a large number of squatters living in squalid conditions in temporary huts. Most schemes provided for the clearing of the layout areas and the provision of road and other services by the Planning Authorities which might levy planning rates. Plots in the layouts were then leased to private persons who had to observe building regulations etc. approved by the Planning Authorities. Schemes of this type were being carried out at Enugu and Onitsha.

Western Region

As in the Eastern Region the people in rural areas build their houses from local materials.

In the larger towns the same problems of overcrowding and high rents also existed. The principle was accepted that new towns should be planned in accordance with modern practice and that old towns should be modified as opportunity arose. Implementation was hindered by lack of money and expert staff and it was in fact restricted to simple layouts of plots and streets with a varying degree of efficiency in the control and maintenance of building standards. Local Government bodies were showing increasing interest in town planning and making money available for expansion. The Town Planning Section of the Lands Department was expanding to keep pace with new demands and to carry out the policy formulated by the Ministers of Local Government and of Lands in August, 1954, on the following lines:

- (a) "In normal cases, where restrictive control only is required, such control to be exercised by the appropriate Local Government Council under powers conferred by the Local Government Law. The Town Planning staff of the Ministry of Lands will be made available to advise Local Government Councils."
- (b) "Where a comprehensive and constructive scheme of development is to be or has been produced, then control should continue to be vested in town planning authorities, and statutory procedures under the Nigeria Town and Country Planning Ordinance to be followed."

There were 16 Town Planning Authorities established under the Nigeria Town and Country Planning Ordinance and there were active Town Planning Committees in six other local government authority areas.

The Western Regional Government Staff Housing Scheme granted loans to non-expatriate members of the senior and junior staff for building dwelling houses, or purchasing land on which to build and purchasing dwelling houses. Subject to certain safeguards, loans were granted to officers who held either a pensionable appointment or contributed to a provident fund.

Expenditure

The Public Works Department was responsible for the carrying out and financing of all Government residential building programmes. There were Government building schemes whereby African officers in both the Junior and Senior Services were able to borrow money on very favourable terms for the erection of houses for themselves and their families.

Building Techniques

Full use was made of the advice and information offered by the Building Research Station, Watford, England, the Building Research Station Accra, Gold Coast, and the Tropical Testing Establishment at Port Harcourt.

Modern building techniques were being taught to Nigerian craftsmen in the Trade Training Centres of the Education Department. The standard of craftsmanship they attained was well above the average found in Nigeria.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Northern Region

Social welfare came within the portfolio of the Northern Regional Minister of Education and Social Services. During 1954 the first real expansion in the social welfare services of the Region took place and a new office, staffed by one Assistant Social Welfare Officer and two Assistant Supervision Officers was established at Jos. The headquarters

offices, formerly at Zaria, were transferred to Kaduna where they received an enthusiastic reception and excellent co-operation from everyone.

Community development was beginning to make progress. With the growth of District Councils there were signs that the community was prepared to undertake local projects under the guidance of Administrative Officers. In future it was intended to link more closely social welfare and community development. Native Authorities were being encouraged to send people to the Man 'O War Bay Training courses on community leadership.

The organisation of youth clubs formed a major part of social welfare activities. The principal organisations in the Region were the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Boys Brigade, all of which were doing excellent work. With them, as with youth clubs organised by the social welfare staffs, the great and constant need was for more leaders, men and women who would come forward and offer themselves for voluntary service. Wherever it has been possible to organise youth clubs (mainly in the urban areas) they have proved their worth.

Social welfare staff also spent a considerable amount of their time on problems connected with juvenile and other offenders. Their activities included the operation of the probation system and dealing with the host of enquiries which are necessary in connection with sending offenders to reformatories and with repatriation, vagrancy etc. The Kano, Bornu and Sokoto Native Administrations had reformatories to which offenders were sent by Courts in the Region, and Kano, Katsina and Maiduguri had their own Native Administration social welfare officer. It was hoped that other such Administrations would follow this excellent example, as the need of such services was considerable and increasing every year.

Eastern Region

Community development and social welfare were controlled by the Eastern Regional Minister of Welfare. As far as public social welfare services were concerned only one Court service had been established, in Calabar, and it was being run as a government service under the Social Welfare Department. Owing to financial difficulties and lack of staff it was impossible to undertake any other branches of social welfare work.

The following private organisations, however, carried out social welfare work in the Region:

- (a) The Juvenile Welfare Committee, a voluntary organisation functioning in Calabar, concerned itself with various social problems affecting the youth of the town. Amongst other activities, it was conducting an enquiry into the conditions under which scholars who come from the rural areas to attend schools in the town are living on their own without adult supervision. It was also considering the possibility of establishing a crèche where mothers could leave their young children whilst they went to market.

- (b) The Red Cross Society undertook various welfare schemes throughout the Region.
- (c) The Missions did a considerable amount of social work in connection with women and girls and there was close co-operation between them and the Social Welfare Department concerning the placing of children in need of care and protection or girls who were beyond the control of their guardians.
- (d) The Tribal Unions played an active part in resolving matrimonial disputes and difficulties, as also did the Missions. In addition, Unions were frequently most helpful to the Social Welfare Department in connection with family welfare work generally, assisting with the finding of suitable employment for juveniles and, when necessary, repatriating them.

The community development movement, designed to promote better living for the whole community through community initiative, took two forms in the Eastern Region:

- (a) The community development project movement in which both rural and urban communities undertook a material project by self-help means.
- (b) The encouragement of community spirit. This, a slow and long-term process, was sponsored by the Government in the assistance which they gave to all community organisations such as the British Red Cross, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Boys' Brigade, Girls' Life Brigade, Boys Clubs, the Y.W.C.A., and the A.A. of Nigeria, and A.B.A. of Nigeria, and the A.F.A. of Nigeria.

The project movement in the rural areas was of considerable magnitude. There was hardly a village in the whole Eastern Region which had not at least one community project in being and it has been estimated that the total annual value of development by this means exceeds £1 million.

Undoubtedly the most spectacular community development effort of the year was the bridging of the Asa River in Afikpo Division, Ogoja Province, with a triple/single Bailey Bridge of 160-foot span. The bridge itself was assembled and launched in seventeen hours by the engineers of 36 Independent Field Squadron, West African Engineers, but many thousands of man-hours of preliminary work on abutments and approaches had been contributed voluntarily by the local people under difficult conditions in an unusually heavy rainy season.

Financial assistance to the project movement was provided at the rate of £50,000 a year and, in addition, the Regional Government provided the cost of a headquarters staff, a youth organiser, a social development officer and the recurrent cost of the Awgu Community Development Training Centre. This Centre was both a practical training centre and an exchange market for ideas. Technical staff took refresher courses in their own particular subjects and natural or traditional leaders were trained in the theory and practice of community development, each

benefiting from contact with the other. Approximately 400 students have passed through the Centre each year.

Numerous students of the Eastern Region also attended the Man O' War Bay Training Centre.

Juvenile delinquency was a serious problem throughout the Eastern Region and in the absence of a Borstal institution there was little effective action that could be taken against the boy who continued to fail in the Approved School and yet was under age to be committed to prison. Lack of parental control was the major cause of juvenile delinquency and, quite apart from the actual delinquents, there were a great number of children who came before the court in need of care and protection.

There were 41 boys on probation in Calabar and 65 children in need of care and protection who were being supervised under Court Orders. The latter children were either placed in foster homes or with reliable guardians. At the Remand Home in 1954, admissions totalled 340 of whom 295 were boys and 45 girls. The number of delinquents was 135 boys and 1 girl. The social welfare officer at Calabar dealt with 567 general complaints without proceeding to Court action: 232 matrimonial disputes were dealt with, mostly concerning the custody or maintenance of children.

Western Region

The year was taken up with two major items of administrative importance. The Regional Department of Social Welfare moved its headquarters to Ibadan from Lagos, and local offices were established in Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ijebu-Ode, Sapele and Warri. Group activities for young people were developed and social case-work, principally on family welfare, was undertaken. Close collaboration was effected with social development agencies existing in the Regions; the Boy Scouts Association, the Boys' Brigade and the British Red Cross figured prominently.

In Abeokuta, youth clubs received noteworthy backing from chiefs and other influential citizens. In Ibadan the response was less spectacular but sufficiently encouraging. In Sapele and Warri, although it was observed that the Boys' Clubs had the immediate effect of diminishing the rampant hooliganism, there was not a sufficiently well-developed social or community sense to bring the adults into the movement. Youth committees did important work in all these centres and as a result there were 34 Boys' Clubs in Abeokuta, 28 in Ibadan, 15 in Sapele and Warri, 6 in Ijebu-Ode and 8 in Benin. Regular news of youth clubs throughout the Region was given in the Department's popular journal *Young Nigeria* which was published twice monthly and distributed free to the clubs, who were allowed to sell it at 3d. a copy to use the proceeds to finance their activities.

In order to provide trained staff, an in-service training course of six weeks was arranged in Ibadan during July and August. Six officers were given theoretical instruction by a panel of lecturers. Practical instruction

was given in the Ibadan clubs. Training of senior boys' club members in leadership was being organised on a district level and had already taken place at Sapele. The Department received a capital grant of £1,500 from community development funds for the building and equipping of a new boys' club training centre at Shasha Bridge, in Ijebu Province, where it was planned to hold residential training courses in community leadership for youths from all over the Region.

There was considerable emphasis on community development and generous grants were made available to communities prepared to contribute their share towards a wide variety of schemes, including many forms of local public works, recreational and health facilities, etc.

Public demand for a Family Welfare Service in the main towns grew rapidly during the year without any solicitation from the Department. A considerable body of case-work had already been built up and was severely taxing the limited staff available for this kind of duty. Workers were being trained at the Family Welfare Centre in Lagos for future service at Ijebu-Ode and Ikeja.

Federal Territory

The approved senior service staff of the Federal Social Welfare Department was made up of one Senior Social Welfare Officer, 6 social Welfare Officers and one Port Welfare Officer. There were also 12 Assistant Social Welfare Officers among the junior staff.

The majority of the Senior Service Officers engaged in social welfare duties proper were Africans trained in the United Kingdom, with the exception of the Senior African Officer who was trained in the United States of America. Scholarships tenable in the United Kingdom were awarded by the Government regularly for the training of Junior Service Officers. In-training courses in case-work were also held four times a year for Junior Service Officers.

In 1954 training courses were conducted for the senior members of the boys' club movement. The curriculum consisted of talks, demonstrations and practical work on club organisation, administration and the preparation of club programmes. Training for citizenship, team work and community development were the underlying principles on which such training was based.

By the end of 1954, 24 boys' clubs and 13 girls' clubs were operating in Federal territory and the Provincial Federation of Boys and Girls Clubs was organised, from a nucleus formed by the old sports committees. Activities such as literary evenings, broadcasting, civic functions, camping and visits to places of interest were well received. These clubs provided a useful background in the day-to-day life of young persons; inter-club and inter-district meetings and sporting activities continued to prove popular and help to teach members the ideals of citizenship and civic responsibility.

There were two remand homes in Lagos to which 761 boys, aged between 9 and 16 years of age, and 198 girls and 67 small boys were admitted during the year. There were also two approved schools for

boys, Birrell House and the Boys Approved School, Isheri, which continued to function well during the year. Birrell House offered short-term training for a small group of delinquent children whose prognosis was good. Of the 36 boys in residence, 26 attended schools in the neighbourhood whilst 10 attended special classes for backward children. The Approved School, Isheri, was primarily an institution for boys with criminal tendencies. There were 201 boys on the register during the year and efforts to reduce the number of illiterate boys were very successful. Vocational training was provided and 11 boys passed carpentry and bricklaying tests, 13 painting and signwriting tests and one the test for blacksmiths. All were standard tests carried out under the supervision of officers of the trade testing section of the Department of Labour. During the year 29 boys were finally discharged and 27 sent out on licence, all having been successfully absorbed by their respective communities. The school won for the fourth time, with the Costain Boxing Club, the Lagos Amateur Boxing Association's Lifebuoy Cup, as well as the Electric Cup for the best boxer in the championship.

In the sphere of community welfare the Onikan Community Centre provided facilities for indoor games, training in public speech-making, joint activities with the British Council, folk dancing, ballroom dancing, and photographic and discussion groups. In all 54 meetings were held during the year and well over 2,000 people regularly used the Centre.

A Port Welfare Officer attended to the needs of distressed seamen. A floating library was maintained for the use of seamen on board ships and football matches and other recreational activities were organised. Regular visits were made to seamen in hospitals. First-aid posts have been set up at the Apapa and Customs Wharves for the use of dock labourers.

A small home for the aged came under the supervision of the Lagos Town Council.

SOCIAL SECURITY

No social insurance schemes were in operation.

All Government employees receive full medical attention and hospitalisation, a practice followed by many of the larger commercial undertakings. In the large plantation areas comprehensive medical facilities are available to all employees and in some cases well-equipped hospitals have been established, administered by fully qualified medical practitioners. In the remote plantations dispensaries are provided, together with mobile units and ambulances for evacuating serious cases to hospital. Under the Labour Code Ordinance (Cap. 99 of the Laws of Nigeria, Chapter IX Part II), maternity protection is provided in respect of any woman employed in any public, private, industrial or commercial undertaking, or in any agricultural undertaking.

Care and rehabilitation of the handicapped were undertaken by private organisations such as the Red Cross and the British Empire Society for the Blind. The latter was assisted by Government funds and the facilities included a vocational training centre.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

CENTRAL LEGISLATION

DURING the year 11 new Ordinances and 17 amendments to existing Ordinances were enacted. Three of the Ordinances were to appropriate funds: two for supplementary appropriation for the years 1952-53 and 1954-55, and the third for the provision of services for the year 1954-55.

The Marketing Boards (Transfer of Funds and Assets) Ordinance, 1954, was the most important economic law enacted. It provided for the transfer of millions of pounds, representing funds and assets from the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board, Nigeria Groundnut Marketing Board, Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board and the Nigeria Cotton Marketing Board, to Marketing Boards which were to be established by the Regional Governments and the Government of Southern Cameroons. Another piece of economic legislation was the Loans Ordinance, 1954, which was designed to authorise the raising outside Nigeria of a sum of £15 million pounds for purposes connected with the development and general welfare of Nigeria.

Three Ordinances were enacted in respect of research: The West African Council for Medical Research Ordinance, 1954, which made provision for the establishment of a Council for the conduct and furtherance of Medical Research in West African Territories and for purposes connected therewith, the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research (Amendment), and the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research (Amendment) which were amendments to the main Ordinances passed in 1950 and 1951 respectively. Both amendments empowered the Governor to declare any office under the Institute or the committee as pensionable for the purposes of the Pensions Ordinance, 1951.

Other legislation included the Regional Legislatures (Legislative Powers) Ordinance, which set out matters declared to be within the competence of Regional Legislatures; and the University College, Ibadan, Ordinance, 1954, which provided for the governance of the College and matters incidental thereto.

Among amending ordinances was the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria (Amendment) Ordinance by which the Corporation was empowered to delegate to the Chairman of the Corporation such of its functions as were necessary to enable him to transact efficiently the day to day business of the Corporation.

REGIONAL LEGISLATION

Northern Region

Seven new laws were passed during the year, the most important were as follows:

Native Authority Law—31st July, 1954.

This was the most important law passed during the year. It replaced the Native Authority Ordinance (Chapter 140), as amended from

time to time, the Northern Region Native Authority (Borrowing Powers) Law, 1952, and the Northern Region Native Authority (Definition of Functions) Law, 1952. The new Law was a single comprehensive measure incorporating the provisions of the above mentioned Ordinance and Laws under one head, as appropriate to present day needs.

Local Loans (Northern Region—Registered Stock) Law— 6th May, 1954.

This defined, in one general law, the terms and conditions applicable to loans which might be authorised to be raised in Nigeria by the Northern Regional Legislature.

Northern Region Marketing Board Law— 7th October, 1954.

This established, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Marketing Boards, an all-purpose Northern Regional Marketing Board to deal with all produce subject to Marketing Board arrangements, and made provision for regulating the Board's activities.

No important subsidiary legislation applicable to the whole Region was introduced during 1954. Some Native Authorities, exercising powers vested in them under the Native Authority Law, made local Rules to regulate elections to local councils, licensing of bicycles, control of native liquor, and the like.

Eastern Region

The following are the more important laws passed by the Eastern Regional House of Assembly during 1954:

No. 4/54: The Eastern Region Loans Law, 1954

This authorised the raising of loans to the tune of £3 million for the development of agriculture and industries and for granting loans to local government bodies.

No. 5/54: The Eastern Regional Marketing Board Law, 1954

This established an Eastern Regional Marketing Board on recommendations of the London and Lagos Conferences on Constitutional Reforms. The law gave extensive powers to the Minister of Trade.

No. 8/54: The Purchase Tax on Produce Law, 1954

This law imposed a purchase tax upon sales of produce in the Region to the Eastern Regional Marketing Board. Tax became payable when a purchase of produce intended for export was made by the Board or by a licensed buying agent of the Board.

No. 10/54: The Eastern Region Finance Corporation Law, 1954

This was to establish a Finance Corporation charged with the duty of financing projects which will develop the industrial or natural resources of the Region. The functions of the Corporation were to be very wide. The Corporation was to finance projects, some of which would be undertaken by the Development Corporation and some by private persons and firms. Considerable powers were given to the Minister of Finance.

No. 11/54: The Commissioner in the United Kingdom Law, 1954

This established the office of Commissioner for the Eastern Region in London and provided for his functions, which include the care of Easterners while in the United Kingdom.

No. 12/54: The Eastern Region Development Corporation Law, 1954

This established a Development Corporation to replace the Eastern Regional Production Development Board and the Eastern Regional Development Board. The functions of the Corporation were to be very wide and to be directed to the development of the resources and industries of the Region. Considerable powers were given to the Minister, the Premier.

Western Region

The following are the more important laws passed during 1954 :

The Western Region Betting Duty Law

This imposed a duty of five per cent on totaliser bets made with race clubs and a duty of ten per cent on sweepstake or lottery monies.

The Western Region Agricultural Law

This provided for the establishment of a Board of Agriculture to advise on agricultural subjects. Extensive powers are given to make regulations for the control of diseases and pests, improving the quality of crops and combating soil erosion.

The Assessment Law

This provided for the constitution of a Valuation Court to hear objections to assessments under the Assessment Ordinance. There is a right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Western Region Loans Law

This authorised the issue of stock under the provisions of the Local Loans Law to an amount sufficient to produce the sum of £2 million for the granting of loans to local government bodies for the purpose of developing urban water supplies and for other such purposes as the Governor shall decide.

The Local Loans (Western Region) (Registered Stock) Law

This provided for the creation and issue of registered stock whenever authority is given to raise monies by way of loan. A separate sinking fund was to be established for such loans raised under this Law.

The Marketing Board Law

This was enacted to implement the decision taken at the Conference on the Nigerian Constitution to establish a separate all-purpose Marketing Board in each Region. The Board was to consist of a Chairman and eight members. Two Representative Committees were established—one for cocoa and the other for palm oil—whose duties were to be, *inter alia*, to advise the Board on all matters in connection with the purchase of produce mentioned in the Schedule. Power was given to the Governor in Council to vary the Schedule.

Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

Courts

THERE are two kinds of law in force in Nigeria, English and Native. English law is primarily administered in the Supreme Court and the Magistrates' Courts. The Native Courts primarily administer native law and custom; in the Northern Region this includes Moslem law. Appeals from the Supreme Court were brought before the West African Court of Appeal, established by Order in Council to hear appeals in all the West African territories. From decisions of the West African Court of Appeal there was an appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

The Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, provided for the establishment of High Courts of Justice in each of the three Regions, Lagos, and the Southern Cameroons, and for a Federal Supreme Court. When the Regional High Courts were set up, appeals would no longer be heard by the West African Court of Appeal but by the Federal Supreme Court. There would still be the final appeal from the Federal Supreme Court to Her Majesty in Council. None of the Regional High Courts was established by the end of 1954.

Supreme Court. The Supreme Court was a superior court of record possessing unlimited jurisdiction as regards subject matter and degree, area and persons. The court sat as a court of first instance, and as a court of appeal for Magistrates' Courts and for some Native Courts. Subject to certain reservations, the original, as distinct from the appellate, jurisdiction might not be exercised in any case relating to land, marriage, family status, or the succession of property which came within the jurisdiction of a Native Court; jurisdiction was completely excluded in any case over which a Native Court had exercised or was exercising any of its own jurisdiction.

To help carry on the business of the Supreme Court, Nigeria was divided into divisions in each of which one or more Judges might be directed to sit. As a rule Judges sat regularly in Lagos with a judge at each of 10 centres in the territory.

Chief Magistrates' Courts. There were 10 Chief Magistrates sitting in the various centres in Nigeria during 1954.

The jurisdiction of the Chief Magistrates' Courts was limited, on the civil side, to actions for amounts not exceeding £500 and, on the criminal side, to the infliction of punishment of up to 5 years imprisonment.

Magistrates' Courts. The original jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts was limited to personal actions for specified amounts varying from £25 to £200 according to the grade of the Magistrate concerned, and, on the criminal side, to the infliction of punishments of up to a maximum of two years' imprisonment. The exercise of this jurisdiction was restricted

in the same way as the exercise of the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. As regards area, a Magistrates' jurisdiction was exercised within one or other of the magisterial districts into which the country was divided. In some cases the Magistrate sat on appeal from Native Courts.

Juvenile Courts were established in Lagos and Calabar under an ordinance which follows closely the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Acts. The courts consisted of a qualified Magistrate as chairman, sitting with lay assessors chosen in rotation from a panel. They dealt not only with offenders, but also with children in need of care and protection, and had power to make corrective and other orders for the child's benefit as well as to inflict punishment.

Native Courts. The jurisdiction of Native Courts was limited in subject matter and degree according to grade. The limit for money claims ranges from £25 in the lowest grade to the highest grade where there was no limit. All the courts had full jurisdiction in matters relating to native marriage and succession and land. Punishment ranging from a maximum of three months' imprisonment to death might be inflicted according to the warrant constituting each court.

Law

The law applied in the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts was that in force in England on 1st January, 1900, as modified by local legislation and by Imperial Acts extending to Nigeria. The courts might apply such native law as was not repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience, or to any other law for the time being in force, and had to do so where the parties were natives, unless it appeared that the transaction was one intended to be governed by English law, or was one unknown to native law.

The law administered in a Native Court was the native law and custom prevailing in the area of the court's jurisdiction, together with any subsidiary legislation enacted by a Native Authority, and in force in the same area, and such ordinances as the court might be authorised to enforce by order of the Governor. Muslim law was administered by the Native Courts in the Mohammedan areas of the Northern Region.

The Commonest Types of Litigation and Offence

It is difficult to generalise as the most common types of litigation and offence are not always the same in each Region. On the whole matrimonial causes and land disputes are the most frequent reasons for litigation throughout Nigeria. There tend to be more instances of litigation over marriage dowries, etc., in the Northern areas and a great many more disputes over land ownership and occupation in the East. Offences against the person and offences against property are very common in all Regions and there are also a great many offences against local laws such as traffic regulations and township ordinances.

POLICE

The Nigeria Police is a Federal Force, responsible for the preservation of the Queen's Peace and the maintenance of law and order throughout the greater part of Nigeria and the British Cameroons.

The Force was commanded by an Inspector-General of Police who was directly responsible to the Governor-General of the Federation for the efficient administration and government of the Force. From his Headquarters in Lagos, the Inspector-General determined the policy to be followed in matters of discipline, welfare and general administration of the Force.

Although the Force was unified under the control of the Inspector-General, it was, for ease and convenience of administration, divided into four Regional commands, each under the control of a Commissioner of Police assisted by a Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Central Region

The Central Region comprised the Federal territory of Lagos, the Southern Cameroons, and the various specialist branches of the Force—the Central Criminal Investigation Department, the Railway Police, the Southern Police College, the Immigration and Passport Control Office, the Central Motor Registry and the Nigeria Police Band. The Commissioner of Police, Central Region, had his Office at Police Headquarters where he worked in close contact with the Inspector-General and acted as his Deputy during the Inspector General's absence.

Northern Region

In terms of territory, the Northern Region was the largest regional command, covering approximately two-thirds of Nigeria, although the establishment of Nigeria Police in the North was less than that of the Central and Eastern Regions. This was due to the fact that in large areas of the North (e.g. Katsina, Sokoto and the greater part of Bornu and Bauchi Provinces) there were Native Administration Police but no Nigeria Police. The Commissioner's Headquarters were at Kaduna, where there were also a Regional Criminal Investigation Division, the Northern Police College and a Regional Refresher Course School. A Regional Motor Traffic Division was administered by a Superintendent whose Headquarters were at Kano. The activities of the Nigeria Police were confined mainly to Kaduna and the eight Provinces of Kano, Zaria, Plateau, Adamawa, Niger, Ilorin, Benue and Kabba, the Police in each Province coming under the command of a Superior Police Officer. In addition, Superior Police Officers were attached to Native Administration Forces in Sokoto, Kano, Katsina, Zaria, Jos, Bauchi, Bornu, Adamawa, Niger, Ilorin, Benue and Kabba. With the exception of those at Bauchi and Zaria, who were appointed to command the Native Administration Police Forces, the Superior Police Officers had little control over the Native Administration Police as they were accorded no administrative or disciplinary powers and were employed

merely in an advisory capacity. Thus, in times of serious civil disorders, it was found necessary to transfer Nigeria Police to Native Administration areas to maintain law and order.

Eastern Region

The Commissioner of Police, Eastern Region, whose Headquarters were at Enugu, commanded the Nigeria Police in the five Eastern Provinces of Nigeria—Onitsha, Owerri, Rivers, Calabar and Ogoja—each Province coming under the command of a Senior Superintendent of Police. Sixty-two police stations and posts were maintained in the Region. There was a well-equipped Regional Criminal Investigation Division at Enugu, as well as a Refresher Course School. Motor Traffic Divisions were based at Aba, Enugu and Onitsha.

Western Region

Until the 1st October, 1954, the Colony of Lagos was part of the command of the Commissioner of Police, Western Region, but, from the advent of the new constitution, the Federal Territory of Lagos came under Central command and the Western Region command was considerably reduced. Headquarters of the Commissioner of Police, Western Region, were at Ibadan, where there were a Regional Criminal Investigation Division and a Motor Traffic Division which operated throughout the Region. Plans were approved for the establishment of a Refresher Course School at Ibadan. Policing of the Western Region was not entirely the responsibility of the Nigeria Police as there were a number of Native Authority Police Forces, and Superior Police Officers of the Nigeria Police were seconded as advisers to the five more important Forces—Ibadan, Abeokuta, Benin, Ondo and Ijebu. There were 36 Nigeria police stations and posts in the Region.

The Establishment

On the 31st December, 1954, the establishment of the Nigeria Police was as follows:

Police Establishment, 1954

	<i>Northern Region</i>	<i>Eastern Region</i>	<i>Western Region</i>	<i>Central Region including Cameroons</i>	TOTAL
Superior Police Officers	59	44	39	80*	222
Secretary-Typists	1	—	—	8	9
Inspectors	54	55	56	132	297
Rank and File (with recruits)	1,921	2,358	1,613	3,154†	9,046
Supernumeraries, Bailiffs and Hangmen	7	20	32	27	86
TOTAL NO.	2,042	2,477	1,740	3,401	9,660

*Includes 1 Woman Asst. Supt. of Police. †Includes 41 Women Police.

Its strength was as follows:

Police Strength, 1954

	<i>Northern Region</i>	<i>Eastern Region</i>	<i>Western Region</i>	<i>Central Region including Cameroons</i>	TOTAL
Superior Police Officers .	49	38	31	65*	183*
Secretary-Typists .	1	—	—	7	8
Inspectors .	49	52	46	113	260
Rank and File (with recruits)	1,758	2,194	1,383	3,136	8,471
Supernumeraries .	2	28	3	21	54
Bailiffs .	5	16	13	5	39
Hangmen .	—	2	—	2	4
TOTAL NO.	1,864	2,330	1,476	3,349	9,019

*Includes 1 Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, and 1 Supernumerary Asst. Supt. of Police

Recruitment

Recruitment to the Force was difficult. The right type of young man prepared to make the Force his career was difficult to find, owing to the attractions of other employment and the high physical and educational standard required. When suitable recruits were trained, their posting was rendered difficult by the shortage of accommodation. The rapid expansion of urban areas throughout Nigeria necessitates continual increases in establishment, and the strength of the Force was more than 600 under establishment at the end of 1954.

The total number of trained constables who passed out of the Police Colleges (one at Kaduna and the other at Ikeja) during the year was 1,108. In the gazetted ranks, nine expatriate Superior Police Officers were appointed and nine members of the Inspectorate were promoted on trial to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Training

During the year, 24 Superior Police Officers (including 3 Africans), 4 Inspectors, 7 Non-Commissioned Officers and 1 Constable attended courses of instruction in the United Kingdom. Local courses were also held at the Police Colleges and at the Refresher Course Schools, attendance being as follows:

General Duties Courses for members — 8 Inspectors, 11 Non-Commissioned Officers of Specialist Branch and 31 Constables.

Inspectorate Promotion Courses for — 142 Non-Commissioned Non-Commissioned Officers Officers.

Refresher Courses for Non-Commis- — 936 Rank and File. sioned Officers, and Constables

Driver's Courses for Constables — 7 Constables.

Courses for Native Administration — 485 Yan Doka.

Police Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.

The three Refresher Course Schools—at Kaduna, Enugu and Ikeja—provided training establishments for serving non-commissioned officers and constables who, during their training, formed a reserve force of 150 men (or three Riot Units) available to supplement the provincial police during emergencies in the Regions. The Government approved the establishment of a fourth Refresher Course School at Ibadan and the construction of this was under consideration.

Central Criminal Investigation Department

The Central Criminal Investigation Department came under the command of a Deputy Commissioner of Police responsible to the Commissioner of Police, Central Region. The department comprised the following Sections:

Administration	Disputed Documents
Investigation	Central Registry of Arms
Records	Central Aliens Registry
Laboratory	Narcotics Bureau
Photography	Fingerprint Registry
Criminal Records Office	

All these Sections came under the direct control and supervision of a Senior Superintendent.

The Investigation Section dealt with difficult and complicated criminal cases and normally acted only at the request of one of the Regional Commissioners, although at times direct action might be necessary upon information received. Except in the most complicated investigations and in prosecutions for fraud, cases were usually referred back, after investigation, to the Provincial Police for prosecution.

Regional Criminal Investigation Divisions

In addition to the Central Criminal Investigation Department, there was a Criminal Investigation Division in each Region. The most advanced of these was in the Eastern Region at Enugu where an excellent laboratory had been established and a large amount of photographic and fingerprint work was undertaken. The Regional Criminal Investigation Divisions at Kaduna and Ibadan were in their infancy, as their development had been delayed through shortage of officers to post to these specialist duties.

Fraud

The activities of the Fraud Squad brought about a marked reduction in the number of complaints of commercial fraud. During 1954 only 170 cases involving £130,143 were investigated, compared with 313 cases involving £173,000 during 1953. It should be noted, moreover, that the majority of cases reported during 1954 arose out of fraudulent transactions carried out during the years 1952 and 1953.

The Laboratory and Photographic Section

During the year, six more members of the Force were trained in photography and another three were still undergoing training. Sixty-two 35 mm. Akarex cameras were received for issue to provincial police, and arrangements were made for training in their use and in the developing and enlargement of films.

The Criminal Records Office

Thirty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-three sets of fingerprints were received for search and 5,405 were identified from criminal records during 1954: 15,840 sets of fingerprints were filed, bringing the total number of sets in the collection to 264,130. The single fingerprint collection contained 100,091 prints.

Crime

As statistics for 1954 are only available up to the 30th September 1954, comparison is made between statistics for the periods 1st October, 1952, to 30th September, 1953, and 1st October, 1953, to 30th September, 1954. These statistics show an increase of 3,226 true cases; the actual figures were 52,014 in 1953 compared with 55,240 in 1954, not including contraventions. Figures for the more common types of crime were as follows:

<i>Types of Crime</i>	<i>1952-53</i>		<i>1953-54</i>	
	<i>True Cases</i>	<i>Cases Detected</i>	<i>True Cases</i>	<i>Cases Detected</i>
Murder	375	226	396	246
Attempted Murder	72	45	86	64
Burglary and House-breaking	6,149	909	6,420	1,050
Stealing (£5 and above)	13,809	3,050	13,892	2,424

The greatest increases in cases of stealing £5 and over, burglary and housebreaking were reported from the following provinces:

Stealing (£5 and above)	—	Onitsha (increase of 97 cases)
Burglary and House-breaking	—	Oyo (increase of 186 cases)
		Cameroons (increase of 97 cases)
		Calabar (increase of 28 cases)

Contraventions showed an increase of 1,514 true cases, i.e. 7,993 true cases compared with 6,479 in 1953.

The following are values of property reported stolen and property recovered:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Reported Stolen</i>	<i>Recovered</i>
1953	£840,001.17.10d.	£116,522.7.4d.
1954	£840,955.14.3½d.	£128,846.7.10d.

Disputed Documents Section

The Disputed Documents Section dealt with 225 criminal cases and its advice was sought in six civil cases. The handwriting analyst gave evidence in 65 court cases and was required to give evidence in a further 45 cases which were outstanding at the end of the year.

Fingerprint Bureau—Central Motor Registry

During the year, 36,168 searches were carried out, as follows:

(a) Applicants for original professional driving licences.	.	.	5,086
(b) Applicants for duplicate professional driving licences	.	.	3,628
(c) Applicants for renewal of professional driving licences	.	.	27,455

Of these, 137 applications were found to be false.

The Courts suspended 677 licences: the number of convictions recorded totalled 3,608.

The total number of fingerprint forms on record in the Fingerprint Bureau of the Central Motor Registry on 31st December 1954 was 36,415; 4,812 were added to the collection during the year.

Central Aliens Registry

The Registry contained complete files on 5,550 aliens.

Narcotics Bureau

The approximate weight of Indian Hemp seized by the Narcotics Bureau from 1952 was 276 ounces. The following figures compare the number of seizures made during the past three years:

	No.		No.		No.
1952 . .	11	1953 . .	47	1954 . .	72

In addition to these seizures, a large amount of Indian Hemp was found under cultivation and approximately 15 cwt. was destroyed following the conviction of 14 persons concerned in its cultivation. Fines totalling £700 were paid by accused persons without delay; in one case the accused person was sentenced to a fine of £200 or two years imprisonment with hard labour.

Motor Traffic

The work of the Motor Traffic Divisions in all Regions was being extended with the result that the number of offences detected rose and will no doubt rise still higher as more traffic patrols are put on the road. In the Northern Region, where there was increased liaison between the Nigeria Police and the Native Administration Police Forces, the regular examination of commercial vehicles by the Vehicle Inspection Officers of the Nigeria Police was slowly but steadily improving the standard of road-worthiness.

The publication of a Highway Code had little noticeable effect on the driving or road manners of motorists or cyclists, although there were some signs that school children were becoming road conscious pedestrians.

Force Communications

During the year, new police high-frequency radio stations were opened at Minna and Aba and two more mobile sets were put on the road, one in the Western Region and one in the North. Equipment was placed on order for new stations at Yola, Maiduguri and Sokoto in the Northern Region and at Ogoni in the Eastern Region. In addition, approval was obtained for the installation of high frequency sets in two police motor launches which were to operate from Port Harcourt and Degema. On the 31st December, 1954, the Force high frequency network comprised 22 static stations and seven mobile stations, two of which were in the Northern network, two in the west, and three in the east. An experimental "Walkie-Talkie" set was tested in Lagos and gave very satisfactory results. Eighteen sets were received for use by the police in Lagos and elsewhere.

Riots and Disturbances

There were no serious political disturbances during the year, although civil disorders arose in the Eastern and Western Regions over payment of taxes and in the Northern Region from chieftaincy disputes. A number of affrays arising out of land disputes also occurred in the Eastern Region. Lagos, which had been the seat of political disorders in the past, was quiet during the year but constant police vigilance was necessary during the numerous festivals, conferences and public meetings and during the elections. The morale of the police, who were required to "stand-by" and perform long hours of duty in anticipation of emergency measures, was extremely high. It was increasingly evident that successful police action is dependent on a high standard of mobility in the early stages of possible disturbances and this was being maintained at as high a level as possible.

Northern Region. In July, it was necessary for a riot unit from Yola to use tear gas and to open fire to quell a riot which occurred at Karim Lamido in Muri Division of Adamawa Province in connection with a dispute between the Fulani District Head and adherents of the Sudan United Mission at Wurkum. One rioter was killed and two others were injured and, but for the courage and initiative shown by the Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge, an extremely serious situation might have developed. In recognition of their services, the Assistant Superintendent of Police and a Corporal of the Nigeria Police were awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry.

In March, 1954, Nigeria Police from Makurdi were called to quell a border affray which arose between members of the Egedi Clan on the Idoma/Ogoja Border and a band of unidentified persons from Ogoja

Province. The clash, in which 12 Egedis were injured, arose out of a dispute over river fishing rights.

Following the disturbances which preceded the installation of the new Emir at Bauchi, one riot unit was sent from Jos to Bauchi early in November, 1954. A further unit was sent from the Refresher Course School at Kaduna as reinforcement. Thirty-five persons were later convicted on charges of rioting.

Eastern Region. Trouble arose in Ogoja Province in February, 1954, when considerable public resistance was shown against new education rates. After an attack had been made on the Senior District Officer and his escort at Akunakuna, a number of constables and court messengers were detained by members of the Ikwo Tribe and the Nigeria Police from Abakaliki were called to the rescue. A determined attack was made by rioters on the rescue party, which was forced to open fire before order could be restored. Two rioters were killed and three were wounded. One hundred and seventeen arrests were made.

On the 7th May, 1954, an Inspector of Police and six constables arrested four men at Ikot-Ekpene where people of Nbiakpa Ibahasi had threatened Omong Ono villagers during a land dispute. Four arrests were made.

A labour strike occurred on the 12th August, 1954, at Lobe in the Cameroons and the canteen on the Pamol Plantation was looted. A riot unit from Buea arrived by launch on the 15th August and restored order without resort to violent measures. Twenty-two persons were arrested.

A half riot unit of Police from Aba was sent to Eastern Ngwa on the 4th November, 1954, to disperse crowds of women who were damaging Councillors' houses. A further half unit from Umuahia was sent on the 5th November to deal with similar disturbances in Northern Ngwa. On the 6th November, the Police was reinforced by one more unit which enabled them to restore order by the 9th November after 166 arrests had been made.

Women created trouble again on the 3rd December, 1954, at Mbio-pong when they gathered outside the Native Authority Treasury. On this occasion, it was necessary for two riot units of Police from Umuahia and Aba to use tear smoke and batons to disperse the crowd. Five ring leaders were arrested and twelve women were later bound over to keep the peace.

Western Region. On the morning of the 9th of January, 1954, anti-capitation tax demonstrations took place at Ago Igwa in the Ijebu Province. The Police were successful in containing the situation; 125 rioters were arrested and 116 of them were later convicted.

During the month of January a society called the Aiyepeju Society, formed to resist the payment of tax, virtually set up as the Government in the Egbado Division and in part of the Abeokuta Division. A strong force of Police had to be sent to the affected areas to arrest the ring-leaders of the Society and to re-establish law and order to a degree where Native Courts could function and responsible persons pay their

taxes without fear of reprisals. Twenty-four leaders of the Society were arrested and approximately 800 members of the Society were prosecuted in the Native Courts for non-payment of tax.

There was one major civil disturbance in Benin Province which arose in the Abgor area on the 8th January, 1954, out of public resentment against payment of capitation tax. Twenty-eight persons were arrested.

On the 19th April, 1954, hooligans attacked a meeting of the Oyo Parapo party at a small village outside Oyo. Seven people were injured and had to be sent to hospital for treatment. The Bale of Imielika and 32 other persons were prosecuted and six of them were bound over to keep the peace for six months.

On the 21st May, 1954, at Shaki, some hundred miles north of Oyo, a number of persons were injured and a house was damaged when about 400 rioters assembled outside the Council Hall and stoned councillors as they left the building. Thirty-one persons were arrested and, although spasmodic stoning took place, the presence of the Police was sufficient to restore the situation to normal by the 27th May.

On the 17th June, a further riot took place at Oyo between adherents of rival political parties and the Police were called upon to investigate 25 cases of causing malicious damage, one of unlawful assembly and three cases of assault. The Police were withdrawn on the 23rd June when the situation returned to normal. Trouble was again reported from Oyo on the 9th August, when a further fight took place between the two political parties, who stoned each other. The same political parties caused further trouble at Oyo on the 5th September, 1954, when Nigeria Police had to be sent from Ibadan to restore order. During a riot, which took place before the arrival of the Nigeria Police, 30 persons were injured and 5 were killed; 10 houses were damaged. The findings of the Commission of Enquiry appointed to enquire into the disturbances at Oyo were to be published shortly.

PRISONS

Prisons in Nigeria are established under the Prison Ordinance (Chapter 177 of the Laws of Nigeria, Section 3) and under the Native Authority Ordinance (Section 78 of Chapter 140). The former establishes Government prisons whilst the latter authorises the establishment of prisons under the Native Authorities in various parts of the country.

Government Prisons

Forty-seven prisons were maintained by the Government during 1954. They were:

10 Convict Prisons

At Abeokuta, Buea, Calabar, Enugu, Jos, Kaduna, Kakuri, Lagos, Port Harcourt and Warri.

6 Provincial Prisons

At Bamenda, Benin City, Mamfe, Ogoja, Onitsha and Owerri.

31 Divisional Prisons

Aba	Abak	Abakaliki	Ado-Ekiti
Afimpo	Agbor	Ahoada	Aro-Chuku
Auchi	Awka	Badagry	Bende
Degema	Eket	Ikom	Ikot-Ekpene
Ilaro	Itu	Kumba	Kwale
Nsukka	Obubra	Obudu	Ogwashì-Uku
Okigwi	Okitipupa	Opobo	Owo
Sapele	Ubiaja	Uyo	

The number of Persons committed to Government prisons in 1954 was:

<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
33,552	1,754	35,306

and the daily average number of prisoners:

<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
9,281·82	263·27	9,545·09

With the exception of the Buea Convict Prison, all the Government convict prisons are administered by a senior service officer of the Prisons Department. Buea Convict Prison and the provincial and divisional prisons are staffed by members of the Prisons Department but are supervised by administrative officers on behalf of the Director of Prisons.

The divisional and provincial prisons accommodated persons whose sentences were under two years; persons sentenced to more than two years were transferred to the nearest convict prison.

Native Authority Prisons

Prisons established under the Native Authority Ordinance accommodated all classes of prisoner irrespective of sentence, although certain cases, for security and other reasons, were transferred to convict prisons under the supervision of senior officers of the Prisons Department.

There were 71 prisons maintained by Native Authorities during 1954, distributed as follows:

<i>Northern Region</i>	<i>Western Region</i>	<i>Eastern Region</i>
64	7	Nil

Native Authority prisons received prisoners committed to them from Native Authority Courts but might also receive prisoners committed to them from Magistrate's Courts and Supreme Courts. Persons committed from Magistrate's Courts and Supreme Courts were regarded as the financial responsibility of the Government and Native Authorities were reimbursed by the Government for the maintenance of such "Government Prisoners" in their prisons. Prisoners committed by Native Authority Courts to Government prisons were maintained in these prisons without charge to the Native Authority. The Director of

Prisons was statutorily responsible under Section 84 of the Native Authority Ordinance for the superintendence of all Native Authority prisons.

Prison Staff

The senior service prison staff of Nigeria was:

Director of Prisons	1
Deputy Director of Prisons . . .	1
Inspectors of Prisons	3
Superintendents of Prisons . . .	9
Assistant Superintendent of Prisons .	8
Technical Instructor	1
Principal	1
Assistant Principal	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL	25
	<hr/>

There were five vacancies at the end of the year.

There was also a junior service, totalling 120, which included clerks, after-care officers, prison teachers, trade instructors and matrons.

The subordinate warder service, which included all grades of prison warders and wardresses, numbered 1,367.

Prisons for First Offenders

The First Offender prisons—the Open Prison at Kakuri in Northern Nigeria and the Ikoyi Prison which is an annex of the Lagos Convict Prison—were reserved entirely for the accommodation and training of first offenders.

The Open Prison, Kakuri, was the first open prison in Nigeria and was opened in 1953 as an establishment for the training of specially selected long-term first offenders in non-penal conditions. The training given was in building and construction work (the prison was being built by the prisoners themselves), but later training was to be chiefly in agriculture and animal husbandry. There were approximately 200 men already there and when finished the prison should accommodate 500.

First offenders were sent to Ikoyi from the main prison in Lagos and were given full workshop training, except for the short-sentence prisoners who work outside the prison.

Other Prisons

In the other prisons care is taken to separate the various classes of prisoners.

In the small provincial and divisional prisons, where only the simplest form of classification was possible, males were separated from females, unconvicted prisoners from convicted prisoners, and, in some cases, first offenders from other prisoners.

In the convict prisons more detailed segregation was possible. First offenders were housed and worked in separate gangs and recidivists were divided into sub-divisions according to their character, the worst being completely separated from the other prisoners. Unconvicted prisoners were also divided into two groups: those who had not previously been before a criminal court were accommodated and exercised away from those who had been associated with crime in the past.

Young prisoners were specially cared for in Port Harcourt Convict Prison where there was a special wing for them. Similar wings were being organised in the Ikoyi Prison at Lagos and in the Kaduna, Enugu and Jos Prisons.

Prison Discipline

During 1954 prison discipline in all Government and Native Authority Prisons was good. There were no disturbances and it was rarely necessary to resort to the infliction of corporal punishment for prison disciplinary offences. Under the Prisons Ordinance corporal punishment may only be inflicted for mutiny or incitement to mutiny, or for personal violence against a prison officer. The figures for the year were:

<i>Mutiny</i>	<i>Incitement to Mutiny</i>	<i>Personal Violence against a Prison Officer</i>
Nil	12	34

Health

The health of the prisoners was on the whole very good. All prisoners are medically examined on admission and on discharge and regular visits are paid by Medical Officers to the prisons. Prisoners in need of hospital treatment are transferred to the nearest general hospital until such time as they can be treated in prison, when they are returned to complete their sentence.

Religious Welfare and Education

In all convict prisons, in most provincial and divisional prisons and in a large number of Native Authority prisons religious services are held once a week for prisoners belonging to the various denominations. Paid chaplains are attached to the large convict prisons where frequent services and classes of religious instructions are held each week, in addition to other weekly services.

Educational classes were held by paid teachers in the convict prisons and by other suitably qualified members of the Prisons Department. These classes were voluntary, but very popular, and there was an ever increasing demand for books by the inmates; it was hoped before long to extend these libraries to the provincial and divisional prisons. Most convict prisons were equipped with Radio Diffusion and this helped to pass the hours between lock-up and night-fall for those prisoners who were not able to read or who were not taking part in educational classes.

Cinema shows were given as often as possible, depending on the availability of the mobile cinemas in each area. Games, such as football, basket-ball and net-ball were played at week-ends in all the large prisons.

Employment and Earnings

In convict prisons and the larger Native Authority prisons inmates who showed any aptitude, and whose sentences were considered long enough, were employed in the workshops learning trades and hand-crafts which could provide a living after discharge. These trades are carpentry, cabinet-making, mat-making, basket-work, shoe-making, tailoring, brick-making, building and masonry, gardening, printing and weaving; some of these trades were also taught in the larger provincial and divisional prisons.

Building played a considerable part in prison employment. During the year the Prisons Department undertook a large building programme carried out by prison labour, including warders' quarters, accommodation wards in the new open prison at Kakuri and a considerable amount of maintenance work in the smaller prisons. In the smaller divisional, provincial, and Native Authority prisons, employment consisted largely of station clearing or the collection and distribution of water and firewood to Government and Native Authority institutions such as rest houses and hospitals.

An earning scheme has been in operation since 1946. This enabled certain long-sentence first offender prisoners to earn a small wage. They were permitted to spend half of their wages on small luxuries, such as fruit and tobacco, and the balance was deposited in a savings box and handed to the wage-earner on discharge. As soon as suitable arrangements could be made this earning scheme was to be extended to other prisoners.

Remission

All persons serving a sentence of over one month were credited with remission of one-third of their sentence for good conduct and hard work. This remission was forfeited for indiscipline and other breaches of prison rules.

Borstal Institutions

There were as yet no proper Borstal institutions and their establishment was still under discussion. The wing of Port Harcourt Prison, referred to above, is called a "Borstal." It is an approved institution under the Native Children Custody and Reformation Ordinance and the Children and Young Persons Ordinance for the detention of those boys who are found to be too unruly or depraved to be kept at the Approved School at Enugu. In 1954 there were 13 boys detained there. The Approved School at Enugu in the Eastern Region was still the responsibility of the Prisons Department but it was hoped that the Social Welfare Department of the Eastern Region would be able to take

it over before long. Eighty boys were admitted during the year and there were 231 in the school at the end of December. The ages of the boys ranged from 9 to 18 years, the school being divided into a senior school and a junior school. Emphasis was placed on training and every effort was being made to treat the boys as normal children.

Female Prisoners

The daily average number of females in prison during the year was 263·27, a very small number in comparison with the male population. The female prisoners were mostly located in the convict prisons and the larger provincial prisons. It was, generally speaking, not possible to train the women in a specific trade as most of them were short-term prisoners; they were however kept usefully employed in sewing, weaving and in the preparation of food. Lady visitors visited most of the convict prisons and their instruction in handcrafts, hygiene and child welfare was much appreciated by the inmates who eagerly looked forward to their visits.

After-Care

After-care of prisoners was undertaken by after-care officers employed by the Prisons Department. These officers were attached to convict prisons, where their work was showing results of increasing importance.

A summary of their activities in 1954 is given below.

Prisoners interviewed	8,350
Transport warrants issued	1,020
Prisoners given financial aid on discharge	1,848
Prisoners given sewing machine	1
Discharged prisoners found employment	56
Fines collected	544

Amount collected £3,474.16.1d.

Prisoners repatriated by the Aftercare Officer	979
Prisoners given clothing on discharge	243
Unconvicted prisoners bailed in consequence of the After-care Officer's work on their behalf	230
Prisoners given tools of their trade learnt in prison	15

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY

THE statutory authority for the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy in Nigeria and the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship was the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria.

In addition there was the Nigerian Electricity Supply Corporation Limited which had the right to use the water of the Jos Plateau for generating electrical energy for mining purposes. A bulk supply was taken from this company for distribution in Jos, Vom and Bukuru. The African Timber and Plywood Co. Ltd., at Sapele, generated electricity from waste wood fuel and the Corporation bought from this source a bulk supply for distribution in Sapele.

There were numerous small industrial plants scattered throughout the length and breadth of Nigeria which were out of reach of the current activities of the Corporation.

The Corporation had 21 undertakings, eight in the Northern Region, five in the Western Region and six in the Eastern Region, together with one in the Southern Cameroons and one in Lagos, distributed as follows:

Northern Region

Kaduna	Kano	Katsina	Maiduguri
Plateau	Sokoto	Yola	Zaria

Eastern Region

Aba	Abakaliki	Calabar	Enugu
Onitsha	Port Harcourt		

Western Region

Abeokuta	Benin	Oshogbo (under construction)
Sapele	Warri	

Lagos

Southern Cameroons

Statistics of the electricity generated and consumed etc., are given in the table on page 160.

Electricity Tariffs

Tariffs in all undertakings were as follows:

Residential—fixed charge based on floor area, 1s. per sq.ft. per month for first 1,000 sq.ft. and falling thereafter. First 200 units per month at the higher unit rate.

Commercial—fixed charge of 3s. per month per 100VA or part thereof of maximum demand. Units to value of fixed charge at higher rate.

Power Rate—fixed charge based on KVA MD; 30s. per RVA per month to 10 KVA falling thereafter to value of fixed charge at higher rate. Concessions for off-peak load.

Electricity Generation, 1954

Under taking	H.T. Voltage	L.T. Voltage	Type of Supply	Fre- quency C.P.S.	Unit Rates	Installed Capacity	Amount Generated	% of Units sold to Main Class of Consumers				Total No. of Consumers
								Residential	Commercial	Power	Other	
Aba	K.V. 3.3	V. 400/230	AC 3ph	50	d. 2.4/2.0	K W 340	K W millions 1.050	72.7	20.3	1.3	5.7	580
Abakaliki	3.3	400/230	AC 3ph	50	3.0	50	.103	40.7	36.9	22.4	—	115
Abeokuta	6.6/3.3	400/230	AC 3ph	50	2.4/2.0	940	2.643	28.1	19.4	36.4	16.1	2,606
Benin (i)	6.6	400/230	AC 3ph	50	2.4/2.0	330	.395	81.2	17.4	—	1.4	586
Calabar	3.3	400/230	AC 3ph	50	2.4/2.0	820	1.272	36.9	33.7	24.9	45.0	970
Cameroons	22/3.3	400/230	AC 3ph	50	2.4/1.0	1,470	3.376	10.1	6.8	.4	82.7 (v)	386
Enugu	6.6/3.3	400/230	AC 3ph	50	2.4/1.0	3,000	12.048	20.1	9.3	3.7	66.9 (vi)	3,598
Ibadan	11/6.6	400/230	AC 3ph	50	2.4/1.6	5,835	11.247	45.1	31.8	18.4	4.7	4,795
Kaduna	3.3	400/230	AC 3ph	50	2.4/2.0	1,210	4.142	38.0	15.6	40.5	5.9	1,819
Kano	33/11/3.3	400/230	AC 3ph	50	2.4/1.6	5,830	11.555	32.3	18.9	45.8	3.0	4,745
Katsina	2.2	230	AC 1ph	50	4.0	200	.243	50.0	27.4	12.5	10.1	349
Lagos	11/6.6	400/230	AC 3ph	50	2.4/1.2	18,214	65.792	52.3	13.1	29.3	5.3	20,942
Maiduguri	6.6	400/230	AC 3ph	50	4.0	460	.392	63.0	21.1	15.7	0.2	338
Onitsha (ii)	6.6	400/230	AC 3ph	50	2.4	330	.556	75.3	16.7	1.5	6.5	557
Plateau	3.3	400/230	AC 3ph	50	2.4/1.0	— (iii)	6.363	56.7	22.3	14.8	6.2	3,944
Pt. Harcourt	3.3	400/230	AC 3ph	50	2.4/1.0	2,80-4	5.369	45.7	12.8	33.1	8.4	2,535
Sapele	3.3	400/230	AC 3ph	50	2.4/2.0	— (iv)	1.085	73.4	18.0	5.8	2.8	638
Sokoto	3.3	400/230	AC 3ph	50	4.0	150	.395	39.6	20.7	32.9	6.8	231
Warri	3.3	400/230	AC 3ph	50	2.4/2.0	330	1.186	60.8	20.8	13.8	4.6	872
Yola	—	230/0230	DC	—	4.0	75	.238	38.7	27.6	5.5	28.2	201
Zaria	3.3	400/230	AC 3ph	50	2.4/2.0	1,042	2.530	49.9	27.8	16.2	6.1	1,538
TOTAL						43,430	131.980	44.9	16.0	24.9	14.2	52,345

(i) New Undertaking commenced January, 1954.
(ii) New Undertaking commenced March, 1954.
(iii) Bulk Supply taken from Nigerian Electricity Supply Corp.
(iv) Bulk supply taken from African Timber and Plywood.
(v) Includes bulk supply to Cameroons Development Corporation.
(vi) Includes bulk supply to Coal Corporation.

Developments during 1954

Work proceeded on the installation of new generating plant, the extension of the distribution net-works and the construction of transmission schemes throughout the Corporation's undertakings.

In particular, work on the construction of the new Ijora 'B' power station at Lagos, with an initial installed capacity of two 12·5 MW sets, on the new Oji River power station, with an initial installed capacity of two 5MW sets, and on the new Kano 'B' power station, with an initial installed capacity of one 2·4 MW set went ahead well. The transmission line between Challowa and Kano was completed and the transmission network to connect Oji River with Enugu and ultimately with Onitsha and the Nkalagu Cement Factory was progressing well.

The scheme for the electrification of Oshogbo, Ede, Ife and Ilesha also progressed; the power station at Erinle River and the distribution networks at Oshogbo and Ede were almost completed by the end of the year.

WATER SUPPLIES

Urban and rural water supplies were the responsibility of the Regional Public Works Departments and the Federal Public Works Department. Unfortunately the work of investigation for new supplies was hampered in all Regions by the shortage of staff and in the Western Region consultants were called in to undertake the larger schemes. Although very few investigations could be carried out during the year, proposals for several schemes were nearing completion and materials ordered.

Government and Native Administration undertakings continued to operate efficiently throughout the year, delivering a high standard of water to nearly 2 million people.

Further progress was made on rural water supplies, with the sinking of some 87,000 feet of open well.

Northern Region Waterworks

Probably the most important development during the year was the connection of the Government residential area at Ilorin to the new water supply, and the closing down of the old works. A very great deal of work was also done at Ilorin in repairing burst pipes and remedying defects of construction.

At Gombe, in Bauchi Province, a 100,000 gallon reservoir was under construction and the site was being prepared for another 50,000 gallon reservoir at Bauchi. The foundations for a 100,000 gallon overhead tank at Maiduguri were almost completed and work also continued on the erection of high level tanks at Sokoto. The reservoir, winch house and ramp were completed at Lokoja.

Pumps and other equipment were installed at various places in the Region and, in all, over 34,000 feet of mains were laid. Plans and estimates were prepared to extension work at Kano, at Okene, and at Zaria.

Eastern Region Waterworks

The Public Works Department continued to prepare schemes for both urban and rural water supplies, as outlined in the Government White Paper, but was handicapped by staff shortage. Within the financial limitations certain works were carried out. During 1954 improvements made to existing water works, including the development of new water sources, increased the quantity of urban water supplies from 2·02 million gallons per day to 2·6 million gallons per day—i.e. an overall increase of 210 million gallons during the year.

The main increases were:

	<i>Per Cent</i>		<i>Per Cent</i>
Enugu .	. 80	Calabar .	30
Aba .	. 50	Onitsha .	20

These increases were the maximum possible with existing installation but further improvements can be made when the new schemes are implemented.

Western Region Waterworks

Work on an extensive programme of new water schemes and extensions to existing installations continued and progress was made on investigations for further undertakings. The work of investigation was limited by a shortage of supervisory staff but this problem was partly solved by the employment of consulting engineers.

Water undertakings were maintained and operated in 13 towns in the Region and the purity of water supplied was generally up to the required standard.

There were four large water schemes under construction; at Oshogbo-Ede, Owo, Remo District, and Ilesha, the scheme at Ilesha being completed during the year.

In addition, small schemes in various provinces were designed and installed for supplies to hospitals, schools, agricultural projects etc.

Water schemes were proposed for the following areas: Ijebu-Igbo and Ago-Iwoye; Ikare; Ado-Ekiti, Iddo Ekiti and Ikare-Ekiti; Auchi-Jaltu; and Ishan Plateau. Investigations and surveys were undertaken in connection with these.

Lagos Waterworks

The new 5-million gallon per day filtration plant at the Lagos undertaking was completed and expected to be in service early in 1955.

BUILDING

Work on the building programme continued at the same high level as in 1953 but in the Eastern Region it was still restricted by financial stringency.

Several large hospital projects made good progress during the year. In the Northern Region, work proceeded in nearly every province on

general hospitals, and a rural health centre was built at Kankiya. In the Western Region, work continued on the large mental hospital at Aro near Abeokuta and on the general hospitals at Akure and Oyo. In the Eastern Region, good progress was made on the general hospital at Arochuka.

Good progress was also made on the University Teaching Hospital at Ibadan. This very large project was being supervised by the Federal Staff of the Public Works Department. Four of the five-storey ward blocks were at roof level by the end of the year, whilst the students' hostel and some of the Sisters' flats were complete.

Work went ahead on the extensions and modernisation of the secondary schools at Ibadan and Ughelli in the Western Region, Afikpo and Umuahia in the Eastern Region and at Keffi in the Northern Region. At Zaria the building of the Institute of Administration continued and a start was made on the Headquarters for the adult education campaign. Work was also undertaken at the Women's Training Centres at Kano and Enugu and the Elementary Training Centre at Okene.

Work on the Agricultural School at Umuahia proceeded satisfactorily and Rural Education Centres were under construction at Ibadan and Bambui in the Cameroons.

Large public buildings, particularly in Lagos, provided perhaps the most spectacular activity of the Public Works Department during 1954. The new Supreme Court at Lagos was formally opened during the year. The extension to King's College, Lagos was nearly completed and, together with the adjacent Supreme Court, provided interesting examples of contemporary architecture. A large extension to the Secretariat at Ibadan was also completed during the year. Work started on the new airport terminal building at Kano, which has been designed on the most modern lines to cater for the ever-increasing volume of international traffic as well as the air service within Nigeria.

Twenty-seven aerodromes were maintained of which 17 were in regular use. Work continued on the new taxiway at Kano Airport which is adjacent to the main 3,000 yard long runway. Major reconstruction of the main runway at Port Harcourt proceeded rapidly as soon as the weather permitted and it was hoped that this runway would be in operational use by the middle of 1955. Preliminary work was started at Jos Aerodrome in readiness for the extension and tarring of the main runway.

Chapter 11 : Communications

SHIPPING

Marine Department

FOR the greater part of the year the Nigeria Marine was a department of the Central Government but in August an Ordinance was passed by the Legislature creating the Nigerian Ports Authority and the Nigeria Marine became the Marine Department of this Authority.

The Marine Department was responsible for the survey and licensing of all vessels registered in Nigeria and for the administration, hydrographic survey, lighting, buoyage, dredging and maintenance of navigable inland waterways and the ports of Lagos, Forcados, Burutu, Warri, Sapele, Port Harcourt, Abonnema, Calabar, Victoria and Tiko, all of which are used by sea-going vessels.

The Nigerian Ports Authority

This autonomous Authority was created in September, 1954, when the Ports Ordinance (No. 27 of 1954) received the Royal Assent. In accordance with the 1953 proposals, the Authority is financially self-supporting and provides unified control over all the marine functions formerly carried out by the Railway and the Marine and Customs Departments.

Early in the year, before the actual creation of the Nigerian Ports Authority, a "shadow" Board was set up and a panel of technical advisers arrived in Nigeria to help with the planning. In November all the members of the shadow Board, with some additions, were formally appointed to the Board of the new Authority. The members of the team of technical advisers also became officers of the Authority.

Facilities at the Major Ports

Lagos and Apapa. Berthing facilities consisted of 10 berths for vessels alongside, 10 berths at mooring buoys and 3 pool anchorages. Berths are for ships of varying lengths and drafts.

Railway and crange facilities were only provided at the four berths at Apapa but there was a grab transporter at the Railway Coal Wharf, Ijora. Fresh water is available at all shore berths and by a 300-ton waterboat at moorings and anchorages. Lighterage of cargo was carried out by the various shipping firms in their own interests. The maximum recommended draft for the port was 26 feet.

Towage for ocean-going ships was provided by two large and two small sea-going tugs. The two larger tugs, each of 1,600 H.P., were also being used as salvage and fire-fighting vessels.

The Nigeria Marine Dockyard at Apapa had facilities for carrying out minor repairs and included a floating dock of 3,600 tons capacity. The workshops are up-to-date and were employed to capacity in the

upkeep of Government craft and such commercial craft as it was possible to accommodate. A number of new craft were put into commission, including the new survey vessel *Pathfinder* and two more passenger ferries, *Kite* and *Kelt*. The latter two were built in the United Kingdom and assembled at Apapa. Pilotage for the port is compulsory and 3,581 ships were handled during the year (this includes shifts within the port). Construction of the 5-berth extension at Apapa Wharf, begun in 1951, continued and it was expected that it would be possible to inaugurate the first new berth early in 1955.

Port Harcourt. Berthing facilities consisted of five berths alongside one being a coal loading berth by conveyor belt. Buoy berths consisted of one for discharge of petroleum products in bulk and two others in the pool, the latter being inaugurated during 1954. There was also a buoy berth for coasters loading palm oil. Rail facilities were available to the four main wharf berths, but no cranage. Fresh water can be obtained at all wharf berths. There were no towage facilities for ocean-going vessels but one tug was on order and expected to be commissioned about mid-1955.

The Nigeria Marine Dockyard was employed to full capacity throughout the year in the upkeep of Government craft. Pilotage is compulsory from Dawes Island to Port Harcourt and 804 ships were handled. African pilots of the Nigeria Marine were available at Bonny for the lower reaches of the river and they handled 382 ships during the year, including pilotage to Abonnema.

Calabar. Berthing facilities consisted of berths alongside for three ocean-going vessels but one was demolished during the year as the result of a shipping accident. One buoy berth and three pool anchorages were also available. Vessels could not depend on obtaining fresh water here and there were no towage facilities for ocean-going vessels.

Pilotage was not compulsory but the Harbour Master carried out this duty when required. Two hundred and ten vessels were handled during the year (this includes shifts within the port) and the Nigeria Marine Dockyard was employed to capacity during the year in the upkeep of Government craft and in small new construction.

Facilities at the Delta Ports

Warri. There were four anchorage berths, one with a single mooring buoy.

Sapele. Six berths were available with only one alongside, which was operated by the African Plywood and Timber Company.

Burutu. Four berths were available alongside wharves operated by the United Africa Company Limited and there was very limited cranage.

None of the delta ports had water or towage facilities for ocean-going vessels. Lighterage was supplied by the shipping firms themselves. The draft of vessels using these ports is governed by the depth of water or Escravos River Bar; it was previously 11 ft. at M.L.W.O.S.T. but in 1954 a new channel over the bar was discovered and buoyed giving an

improved depth of 13 ft. M.L.W.O.S.T. Entrance could also be made through the buoyed channel over Forcados River bar, but here the depth remained at 11 ft. M.L.W.O.S.T.

The Nigeria Marine Dockyard at Forcados was fully employed during the year on the maintenance and construction of Government small craft. Pilotage for the delta ports was not compulsory but local freelance African pilots usually met vessels after crossing the bars in the hope that their services would be required.

Victoria and Tiko

Facilities consisted of one berth alongside at Tiko where the new wharf was opened in 1954, one anchorage in Tiko pool and four in Victoria bay. Fresh water was available at the shore berth in Tiko only. There were no cranes or towage facilities for ocean-going vessels.

Pilotage was not compulsory but practically every vessel proceeding to Tiko made use of the Harbour Master who piloted vessels when requested; 164 ships were handled in 1954. The depth of water on Bimbia bar is the controlling factor for drafts of vessels proceeding to Tiko and this was maintained at 12 ft. M.L.W.O.S.T.

Major Shipping Lines

Elder Dempster Lines Ltd., maintained a regular fortnightly mail and passenger service between Lagos, Takoradi, Freetown and Liverpool, and intermediate freight and passenger services between Lagos, other West African ports and the U.K. and Continent. The freight and passenger services also operated between West Africa, Canada and the U.S.A. Other shipping lines operating intermediate freight and passenger services between Nigeria and U.K. and Continent were Palm Line Ltd., John Holt & Co. Ltd., and Holland West Africa Line. Two American lines connected the U.S.A. and most West African ports and there were a number of French, German and Swiss lines calling at Nigerian ports on passage. A French line maintained a passenger service between Lagos and Marseilles. Elders and Fyffes Limited maintained a frequent passenger and fruit cargo service between Victoria/Tiko and the United Kingdom. During the year two Japanese vessels also visited Nigerian ports, the first since 1939.

Coastal Services

The Marine Department maintained a passenger service between Lagos and Port Harcourt, its main purpose being the carriage of coal from Port Harcourt. Various other small coasting craft, mainly operated by Elder Dempster Lines Limited and Palm Line Limited, maintained a frequent but not regular service between Nigerian ports. The Marine Department Service was carried out by two modern colliers each capable of lifting 4,000 tons coal and carrying 8 cabin and 90 deck passengers.

Inland Services

A fortnightly service maintained by the Marine Department between Lagos and Warri, Port Harcourt and Brass, and Port Harcourt and Opobo, was usually fully booked. The United Africa Company and John Holt maintained service between the delta ports and places of call on the Niger and Benue Rivers; it consisted of shallow draft stern wheelers pushing or towing barges as far north as Baro and Garua during high river season. Elder Dempster Lines and the United Africa Company, also ran irregular services on the Cross River as far as Mamfe during the high river season. Inland water traffic in the Cameroons was operated mostly by the United Africa Company and the Cameroons Development Corporation.

Ferry Services

The Marine Department maintained passenger and vehicular ferry services between Sapele and Benin and Onitsha and Asaba and the passenger service in Lagos between Lagos and Apapa. All services were fully occupied during the year. Elder Dempster Lines maintained a passenger and vehicular ferry service between Calabar and Oron. There were also various other irregular ferry services on the creeks and rivers of Nigeria, operated by African-owned canoes powered by outboard motors.

Waterway Clearing

Of the 4,200 miles of navigable waterways in Nigeria controlled by the Marine Department, 2,409 miles were inspected and cleared during the last clearing season. These waterways carry a very large amount of the produce of the country to the various collecting stations, much of it in locally owned canoes.

Dredging

The Nigeria Marine dredgers, *Lady Bourdillon*, *Ibadan* and *Mole* were fully occupied during the year in dredging Lagos Harbour, Port Harcourt and Calabar. It was found necessary during the year to condemn the dredger *Queen Mary* which had more than outlived her usefulness, having been originally built in 1913.

Survey Work

Early in 1954 the Department took delivery of the new survey steamer *Pathfinder*, a very useful addition to the fleet. During the year surveys were carried out of the following areas:

Apapa Crossing	—	quarterly
Escravos Bar	—	twice
Forcados Bar		
Escravos River	—	Rugged Point to Nana Beacon
Sapele/Benin Ferry Crossing		
Lagos Harbour	—	Sheet 2

Victoria Beach
Lagos approaches

— Coast Erosion survey

Further surveys in Forcados, Escravos and Ramos River entrances were also carried out on behalf of Nedeco, the Netherlands Engineering Consultants.

Buoyage

During the year the Buoyage vessel *Dayspring* carried out her yearly programme of relieving all the coastal and river buoys.

Other Developments

During the year the investigation by Nedeco was completed on the Lower Niger area and their Report was awaited. Work on the investigation of the Upper Niger and Benue River was due to start early in the new year.

Statistics

Vessels Entered and Cleared

PORT	Entered No.	Cleared No.
Lagos	1,332	1,315
Port Harcourt	384	382
Calabar	236	235
Victoria	159	159
Tiko	238	239
Warri	150	148
Sapele	212	213
Burutu	223	223
Abonnema	72	71

Pilotage

PORT	Inwards	Outwards	TOTAL
Lagos	1,247	1,245	2,492
Port Harcourt	403	401	804
P.H. to Dawes Island	125	114	239
Calabar	93	81	174
Victoria	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tiko	82	82	164
Degema	71	72	143

Dredging

CRAFT	Total Dredged Tons	Dumped Tons	Reclaimed Tons
<i>Lady Bourdillon</i>	491,505	475,100	16,400
<i>Ibadan</i>	466,044	247,273	218,771
<i>Mole</i>	69,605	69,605	—

Ferry Services

SERVICE	<i>Passengers Carried No.</i>		<i>Vehicles Carried No.</i>		<i>Revenue</i>		
					£	s.	d.
Lagos/Apapa . .	2,561,926		—		16,631	2	6
Sapele/Benin . .	248,467		34,994		14,460	2	4
Onitsha/Asaba . .	240,841		15,714		35,158	8	6

Colliers

CRAFT	<i>1st Class Passengers No.</i>		<i>Deck Passengers No.</i>		<i>Coal Tons</i>		
Ajasa . .	129		1,360		141,603		
Enugu . .	84		1,013		123,575		

Creek Mail Services

SERVICE	<i>Passengers Carried No.</i>		<i>Revenue</i>			<i>Cargo Tons</i>
			£	s.	d.	
Lagos/Warri . .	1,947		3,109	13	2	80
P.H./Brass . .	2,413		1,194	15	3	—
P.H./Opobo . .	679		126	12	6	—

Passengers

	<i>No.</i>	
Passengers arrived in Nigeria by sea during 1954 . .	5,703	
Passengers leaving Nigeria by sea during 1954 . .	5,200	

RAILWAYS

Organisation

The headquarters of the Nigerian Railway were at Ebute Metta, Lagos. Col. R. B. Emerson, the General Manager, was the chairman-designate and chief executive officer of the proposed Nigerian Railway Corporation, which, it was expected, would be constituted during 1955 to take over the existing Government railway. The heads of Departments were the Chief Superintendent (Operating and Commercial), Chief Mechanical Engineer, Chief Engineer, Chief Accountant, and Stores Superintendent. District officers were stationed at Ebute Metta Junction, Zaria and Enugu. The ports at Apapa and Port Harcourt, which had been under the control of the Railway, were being transferred to the control of the newly constituted Nigerian Ports Authority.

The Nigerian Railway extends over a distance of 1,770 route-miles of 3' 6" gauge and 133 route-miles of 2' 6" gauge. " Limited " passenger trains departed from Lagos on four days each week, providing a service to Kano, Port Harcourt and Jos. In 1955 there were to be five limited trains each week and all will run direct to their destinations, avoiding the necessity for changing trains at Kaduna Junction. A direct service was also to link Port Harcourt and Kano. Other principal stations served are Ibadan, Ilorin, Minna, Kaduna, Kafanchan, Zaria, Makurdi,

Aba and Enugu with connections to Nguru and Kaura Namoda. In addition the railway administration runs an extensive road service in the North, serving Sokoto, Gusau, Birnin Kebbi, Maiduguri and Funtua.

Statistics

The financial year ended 31st March, 1954, produced the best results yet achieved in both revenue and net surplus. Gross receipts amounted to £11,968,000 and expenditure (excluding renewals) to £7,732,000, representing an operating ratio of 65 per cent. The net surplus was £2,735,000.

The number of passengers conveyed during the year was 5,454,000, at an average distance of 65 miles per passenger. Freight tonnage amounted to 2,298,000 tons, the average length of haul being 396 miles. The freight net-ton miles totalled 909,485,000.

Rolling Stock

The arrival of 25 new 'River' Class locomotives during 1954 considerably improved the locomotive position and resulted in a vast increase in monthly tonnages carried during the last quarter of the year. Preparations for the introduction of diesel electric locomotives were taken a stage further and the first unit was expected to arrive in January, 1955. Various rolling stock additions were received.

Developments

The new Lagos Terminus station was already in use but construction work was not expected to be completed until towards the middle of 1955 when it would be formally opened.

The five-year development plan, due to commence on 1st April, 1955, included provision for extensive track-relaying, station remodelling, new locomotive running sheds, rolling stock replacements, and improved train control and signalling.

It was expected that the incorporation of the Railway would enable it to function more efficiently and be better equipped to meet the growing transport needs of Nigeria.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

The construction and maintenance of roads in Nigeria was the responsibility of the Federal and Regional Public Works Departments.

The mileage of all types of roads in Nigeria and the Cameroons in 1954 was as follows:

<i>Government Maintained</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Bituminous Surface	1,745
Gravel or Earth; all season . .	5,325
Gravel or Earth; dry season . .	91

<i>Native Administration Maintained</i>				<i>Miles</i>
Bituminous Surface	.	.	.	162
Gravel or Earth; all season	.	.	.	17,016
Gravel or Earth; dry season	.	.	.	7,273
<i>Township Roads</i>				
Bituminous Surface	.	.	.	115
Gravel or Earth	.	.	.	259
TOTAL				31,986

The efforts required to maintain nearly 32,000 miles of roads was reflected in the expenditure, which during 1953–54 totalled £1,600,000 from all sources. Costs per mile varied from over £400 on bituminous roads, carrying the heaviest traffic in the Western Region, to as little as £15 for dry season dirt roads in the Northern Region. Included in the total are 5,555 miles of Trunk Roads “A” which were maintained at a cost of £592,000 representing 17 per cent of the total road mileage and 37 per cent of the total maintenance costs. The total maintenance cost of Government-maintained roads shows an increase of 15 per cent over the comparable figures for 1952–53, an increase which was considered fully justified when related to wear and tear. For example, the number of vehicles licensed during the first quarter of 1954 was 26,100, an increase of 14 per cent over 1953. Petrol consumption showed a remarkable increase of 22 per cent over the previous year. The apparent discrepancy between these last two increases can be accounted for partly by the tendency of transport owners to operate heavier vehicles over longer distances. Bridges built since the Second World War are designed to carry these heavier loads but it will be necessary to strengthen or reconstruct a large number of those built before or during the war. A Crown Agents’ Bridge Survey Team started work during the year and surveyed all the bridges on over 1,000 miles of road. It was expected that the survey and design work for the trunk “A” system would take about three years to complete.

Bituminous surfacing of existing or improved roads continued to be given high priority in the capital works programme. During the year 196 miles of new bituminous surfacing was completed on the Trunk Road “A” system at a cost of £373,000. This compared very favourably with 147 miles completed the previous year and was a record. The total expenditure on new construction or improvements to Trunk Roads “A” during the year totalled £1,200,000. This work included the laying of 68 miles of bituminous gravel carpet, twelve feet wide, using for the first time in Nigeria a Barber Greene Mixing Plant and Junior Finisher. Construction was also started on a new suspension bridge to span the Cross River in Eastern Nigeria with a 350 feet long suspended span and three 50 feet steel truss approach spans.

Brief descriptions of other capital works of interest are given below:

Ikorodu-Ibadan. When complete the shortest distance from Lagos to Ibadan will be 88 miles compared with 112 miles via Abeokuta. The new work follows an existing road which was being widened and

strengthened together with the bridges to carry two lanes of traffic on a 20 feet wide carriageway. The work was about 75 per cent complete.

Ijebu-Ode-Benin. This was one of the major road construction projects which when complete will reduce the distance by road from Lagos to Benin from 326 to 208 miles. Work was virtually finished up to and including the Oni River bridge 38 miles east of Ijebu-Ode. The Oni bridge, comprising nine 50 feet long reinforced concrete spans, was opened by the Minister of Works in December.

Kwongoma-Kaduna. This 72 miles of new construction was opened to light traffic. It shortens the distance by road between Lagos and Kaduna by about 120 miles. 650 lineal feet of bridging and 31 box culverts were completed or under construction during the year.

Gombe-Ture-Numan. Another important link in the Trunk Road "A" system which will shorten all-season distance by road from Jos to Yola by over 200 miles. Construction was confined to culverts and the completion of 10 miles of new road.

Yola-Wukari. Fifteen bridges comprising a total length of nearly 1,700 feet were completed or under construction during the year. The design was completed for a bridge 1,000 feet long to cross the Taraba River.

Gusau-Sokoto. Out of the total of 136 miles of existing road to be given a bituminous surface, 56 miles were completed.

Ikeja Overbridge. This was the second road-over-rail bridge to be built in Nigeria and was nearly completed during 1954. It consists of two spans, each of 30 feet, prestressed.

Cameroons Roads

Financed from the Cameroons Road Fund, work continued on the reconstruction of bridges and culverts between Victoria and Mamfe and bituminous surfacing between Victoria-Tiko and Kumba. During the year 44 miles of bituminous surfacing and 3,200 feet run of permanent bridging were completed.

AIR

All government aerodromes were operated and administered by the Department of Civil Aviation. In the following list the aerodromes have been classified according to their use.

Grade I. Designated International airports.

Kano
Lagos

Grade II. Customs aerodromes used regularly, but with very little traffic.

Maiduguri

Grade III. Non-customs aerodromes in regular use.

Calabar	}	shortly to be designated as customs aerodromes
Enugu		
Ibadan		
Jos		
Benin		
Kaduna		
Port Harcourt		
Tiko		
Bida		
Gusau		
Makurdi		
Sokoto		
Yola		
Zaria		

Grade IV. Aerodromes used occasionally and emergency landing grounds.

The following aerodromes had limited use only, but were maintained for the reasons given:

Bauchi	— Useful as an alternate to Jos.
Ilorin	— Used only occasionally, but a useful alternative for small aircraft on the Lagos–Kano route. Occasionally used by aircraft of Sudan Interior Mission.
Katsina	— Katsina is the seat of a senior Emir and although the aerodrome was little used it might serve a useful purpose for special flights. Occasionally used by aircraft of Sudan Interior Mission.
Mamfe	— Occasionally used by the West African Airways Corporation, but generally closed during rainy season.
Minna	— Used by aircraft of the Sudan Interior Mission, but Minna is a provincial centre and the aerodrome might be required for special flights.
Potiskum	— Useful alternative for small aircraft on the Kano–Maiduguri route.

The landing grounds at Lokoja, Nguru and Yelwa were used very infrequently, and were mainly kept open for emergencies.

Scheduled International Services

British Overseas Airways Corporation. London–Lagos, via Kano, 4–6 times weekly in each direction with “Argonaut” aircraft.

London–Accra, via Kano, 3–5 times weekly in each direction with “Argonaut” aircraft.

A once-weekly tourist class service operated with “Argonaut” aircraft on the route London–Kano–Accra–Lagos–Kano–London.

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines. To and from Amsterdam and Johannesburg three times weekly in each direction with super-Constellation aircraft.

Sabena. To and from Brussels and the Belgian Congo 6-7 times weekly in each direction with DC.6 and DC.4 aircraft.

Air France. From Douala to French West Africa via Lagos twice weekly in each direction with DC.3 aircraft.

From Paris and French Equatorial Africa via Kano weekly in each direction with " Constellation " aircraft.

U.A.T. The company was operating a route from Paris to Johannesburg with " Comet " aircraft, but this was withdrawn from service early in April. The service no longer operated through Kano. A twice-weekly service between Douala and Abidjan was operated via Lagos with " Heron " aircraft.

Iberia Spanish Airlines. Once-weekly between Spain and Spanish Guinea via Lagos with DC.4 aircraft.

West African Airways Corporation. To and from Lagos with Dakar once-weekly in each direction with " Wayfarer " aircraft (for a period of six months this service was undertaken with a Dakota on charter from Scottish Aviation).

To and from Lagos and Accra daily with " Dove " and " Wayfarer " aircraft.

Non-Scheduled International Operators

T.A.I. Operated between France and French Equatorial Africa.

Indamer. Operated between India and West Africa.

In addition, non-scheduled operations were carried out by Airwork Limited, to and from England, Lagos and Accra, with military service personnel and their families in " Hermes " aircraft.

Internal Services

During the year the following air services were operated by the West African Airways Corporation with " Dove " or " Wayfarer " aircraft:

	<i>Times weekly in each direction</i>
Lagos-Benin-Port Harcourt.	4
Lagos-Ibadan-Benin	2
Lagos-Benin-Enugu	2
Lagos-Port Harcourt-Calabar-Tiko	2
Lagos-Enugu-Calabar-Tiko	2
Lagos-Benin-Enugu	2
Lagos-Port Harcourt-Enugu-Makurdi-Jos-Kaduna-Kano	2
Lagos-Ibadan-Kaduna-Kano	3
Lagos-Bida-Jos-Kano	3
Kano-Kaduna-Gusau-Sokoto	1
Kano-Jos-Yola	1
Kano-Maiduguri	1
Kano-Sokoto	1

Statistics for 1954

Number of arriving aircraft: 3,087* (approximately)
Number of departing aircraft: 3,087* (approximately)
Number of disembarking passengers: 14,699
Number of embarking passengers: 14,771
Freight handled: 701 metric tons.

* Including training and test flights.

Activities of the Department of Civil Aviation

Kano. Early in 1954 the new runway, opened for daylight operation towards the end of 1953, became available for night operation as well, and work commenced on the installation of operational lighting on the taxiway and apron. The foundations of the new terminal building were laid and it was hoped that this building would be completed by the end of 1956.

Lagos. The new taxiway was completed and taxiway lighting was shortly to be installed. A Very High Frequency direction-finding installation was brought into operation.

Calabar. Work commenced on the construction of new buildings, the completion of which will enable Calabar to be designated as an international airport.

Oshogbo. Work was progressing on the reconstruction of the main runway and buildings for use by regular services of the West African Airways Corporation and it was hoped that the work would be completed early in 1955. The installation of telecommunications equipment was likely to cause some delay in bringing the aerodrome into operational use but it was hoped that the Posts and Telegraphs Department would be able to carry out this work by the middle of 1955.

Port Harcourt. A new runway to provide for aircraft of similar categories as the Argonauts of B.O.A.C. was under construction and expected to be completed during the first half of 1955. New buildings were also under construction.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

It was estimated that 85 million postal articles were handled, an increase of 4 million over the estimated figure for 1953.

Postal Services

The demand for more postal agencies continued and 73 new ones were opened in 1954. Proposals to open 72 additional agencies had been approved and 120 more proposals were under investigation at the end of the year, when 666 postal agencies were in full operation. Four agencies, Azare, Ifon Mushin and Wamba, were converted to Post Offices.

New Post Office buildings were occupied during the year at:

Aba	Awka	Azare	Baro
Bamenda	Bida	Funtua	Ifon
Jos	Kano B.O.	Lau	Mushin
Wamba	Warri	Yelwa	Yola

and new Post Offices were under construction at:

Benin	Epe	Idah	University College, Ibadan
Iwo	Nembe	Oron	

The total number of Post Offices operating at the end of the year was 155, including three mobile Post Offices.

Private letter box facilities were extended by the initial installation of 522 boxes at 11 offices. An additional 1,028 boxes were installed at 12 Post Offices throughout the country where facilities already existed, but did not meet with local demands.

Thirteen letter posting boxes were issued during the year.

The improvement in the Cameroons Motor Mail Service, as a result of introducing Departmental vehicles for the purpose, was maintained.

Parcels received from overseas increased from 296,619 in 1953* to 304,451 in 1954, an increase of 2·6 per cent.

In 1954 new despatches were introduced between London and Ibadan, London and Port Harcourt, and Enugu and London.

A road mail service between Lagos and Ibadan was introduced on 1st October, 1954. An additional river mail service on the River Niger was introduced between Lokoja and Agenebode on 17th December.

Remittances

There was a continual decline in the number of Money Orders issued and paid, as compared with an increase in the total value of orders handled. Details are as follows:

	1953	1954	
Number Paid:	386,559	379,442	1·8 % Decrease
Value:	£7,324,877	£7,688,388	4·9 % Increase
Number Issued:	395,620	380,270	3·9 % Decrease
Value:	£7,378,673	£7,679,967	4·1 % Increase

There were increases in both number and amount of Postal Orders issued and paid but the effect of the introduction of the £2 Postal Order

*In the 1953 report the number of parcels from Overseas was described as "Parcels received from United Kingdom," which was incorrect. The figures for overseas and United Kingdom for 1954 are related as follows:

Received from United Kingdom	250,400
Received from other Overseas Administrations	54,051
TOTAL	304,451

was emphasised by the different ratios of increase. Figures are as follows:

	1953	1954	Increase
Number Issued:	2,171,879	2,184,131	0·1 %
Value:	£1,781,967	£1,885,391	5·8 %
Number Paid:	1,568,192	1,597,518	1·9 %
Value:	£1,287,143	£1,373,575	6·8 %

Telephones

The demand for telephone facilities continued to exceed resources particularly as far as supervisory and planning staff were concerned.

Larger telephone exchanges or extensions to existing exchanges were made in the following townships: Lagos and Ebute-Metta, Uyo, Zaria, Jos, Katsina, Kafanchan, Sokoto, Sapele, Ejinrin, Oyo and Western Region Secretariat (Ibadan), whilst new exchanges were opened at Vom, Ikirun and Mapo Hill (Ibadan). Due to the serious staff shortage it was not possible to complete the many underground cable schemes which would enable these and existing stations to bring in the maximum amount of revenue.

Telegraphs

The decline in the volume of telegraph and cable traffic handled by the Department was more pronounced in 1954 than in the previous year, the relative figures being 4–6 per cent less in 1954 as compared with 0·51 per cent less in 1953 than in 1952. The decline was attributed to the increased charges introduced in the early part of the year and the improvement in the trunk telephone service offered by the Department.

The actual figures were:

	1953	1954	Decrease
No. of cables and telegrams	2,234,000	2,135,000	4·6 %

In this service also, staff shortage resulted in development being reduced to a minimum. It was only possible to concentrate on the maintenance of existing services. For this reason certain projects were temporarily suspended to enable stop-gap measures to be taken on the trunk lines, which not only carry the simple single telegraph circuits but in a number of cases carry several carrier and voice frequency telegraphs circuits as well.

Work was in progress on the following trunks:

Oshogbo	—	Enugu
Zaria	—	Kano
Kaduna	—	Jos

New Telegraph Circuits (Teleprinters)

Kano	—	Ibadan
Kano	—	Lagos (2nd circuit)
Kano	—	Kaduna
Jos	—	Kaduna

Jos	—	Lagos
Zaria	—	Lagos
Kaduna	—	Enugu
Kano	—	Ikeja
Jos-Kaduna	—	Kano
Enugu	—	Onitsha
Lagos	—	Port Harcourt

(*Morse Sounder*)

Kaduna	—	Ilorin
Ubiaja	—	Auchi
Ijebuode	—	Shagamu
Nnewi	—	Onitsha
Abeokuta	—	Ibadan

High-frequency wireless-telegraph circuits continued to give trouble owing to increasing sunspot activity, and a great number of frequency changes became necessary. These changes were being carried out progressively and new equipment was replacing ex-service equipment in many cases.

Air Radio Services

Radio Beacons. A start was made on the project to increase the power of the radio beacons at most of the aerodromes in Nigeria from 100 watts to 750 watts, with improved aerial and earth systems. At the end of the year the new beacons were operating at Benin and Yola and installation was advanced at Port Harcourt, Enugu and Kaduna.

V.H.F. Radio Telephony. The installation of V.H.F. radio telephony to aircraft at aerodromes continued and at the end of the year all aerodromes in regular use to which the Civil Aviation Department could post a responsible officer were equipped for this service.

Kano. Work on the new radio transmitting station at Kano started late in the year and aerials were being erected.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

V.H.F. Main Line Scheme

The 400-ft. tower at the repeater station at Ipara, between Lagos and Ibadan, was completed in July and by September a much improved service was in operation. By the end of the year 13 telephone channels were in use over the system, one of which was used for telegraphs, one for the Nigeria Broadcasting Service programmes and the remainder for telephone circuits between Lagos and Ibadan and Oshogbo.

Equipment for the Ibadan-Enugu route arrived during the year and towers were erected at Ibadan and Onitsha. The scheme as a whole was being delayed considerably because buildings were not available.

H.F. Radio-Telephone Trunks

In May interim radio-telephone trunks on a limited time basis were opened between Lagos, Maiduguri and Yola, followed later by a similar

circuit between Lagos and Kano. These circuits had only limited success because it had not yet been possible to provide the directional aerial systems required for this type of service.

New Telephone Trunks

The following new trunk circuits were provided either by the use of carrier terminal equipment, or by the construction of new physical lines and routes.

One circuit Lagos—Yola	}	H.F. radio, part-time only.	
Lagos—Maiduguri			
Two circuits	Kaduna	—	Kano
Two circuits	Kaduna	—	Jos
One circuit	Kano	—	Jos
Two circuits	Kaduna	—	Zaria
One circuit	Zaria	—	Jos
Four circuits	Jos	—	Bukuru
One circuit	Zaria	—	Duchin Wai
One circuit	Enugu	—	Oturkpo
One circuit	Enugu	—	Makurdi
One circuit	Oturkpo	—	Makurdi
Two circuits	Aba	—	Calabar
Two circuits	Enugu	—	Port Harcourt
One circuit	Buea	—	Kumba
One circuit	Abakaliki	—	Afikpo
One circuit	Ubiaja	—	Auchi
Two circuits	Sapele	—	Benin City
One circuit	Lagos	—	Oshogbo
One circuit	Ibadan	—	Oshogbo
Eight circuits	Lagos	—	Ibadan.

These eight circuits and the extra Lagos—Oshogbo circuits were made possible by the use of V.H.F. This provided a much needed increased service between Lagos and Ibadan.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

An increase in the activities of the Bank continued throughout 1954. A savings campaign limited to the Western Region was launched towards the end of the year. New accounts were opened at the rate of approximately 1,200 per month, offset by the closing of 100 existing accounts each month.

Mechanisation of the Savings Bank headquarters accounting system was completed during the year and transactions to depositors' accounts, including the calculation of interest, are now performed by accounting machines.

As a result of the establishment of the Co-operative Bank of Western Nigeria most of the larger co-operative thrift and loan societies ceased early in the year to operate their post office savings bank accounts,

their regular monthly banking transactions being handled by the Co-operative Bank. This resulted in a decrease in the number and amount of deposits during the year, as shown in the following tables.

<i>Savings Bank</i>	1953	1954	<i>Increase</i>
Deposits	£1,751,524*	£1,733,263†	—1·04%
Interest Capitalised	79,598	87,429	+9·8%
	<hr/> £1,831,122	<hr/> £1,820,692	<hr/> —·56%

*Revised figure on estimate of £1,751,861 in 1953.

†Estimate.

Balance standing to credit of			
Depositors	£4,074,250*	£4,441,425†	+9%

*Revised figure on estimate of £4,074,810 in 1953.

†Estimate.

Work for Other Departments

The Department continued to maintain a total of 53 fixed wireless stations, as well as many mobile stations for the Departments of Civil Aviation, Police, Railways, Marine, Marketing and Exports and Commerce and Industries.

For the police two additional fixed stations were installed at Aba and Sapele and the Posts and Telegraphs Department Workshops at Lagos built four mobile stations complete with power start to a new design which is much superior to the type of mobile station previously produced. Maintenance of approximately 200 railway telegraph sets and 450 electric train signal sets was carried out. Improvements were effected to the radio installations on four marine vessels. One telephone channel of the Lagos-Ibadan V.H.F. system was put at the disposal of the Nigerian Broadcasting Service for programme and control purposes. The use of this channel greatly facilitated the operation of the broadcasting service and reception in Ibadan.

In November the Department's radio distribution service in Ikoyi was closed down, thus terminating all the Department's interests in this in Lagos and district.

The Department's remaining 11 systems in the three Regions continued in service. Work on the new Maiduguri station was started in July when supervisory staff became available.

Training

A new Principal was appointed to the Telecommunications Training Centre at Oshodi but, owing to the continued acute shortage of technical instructors and junior service technical staff, it was again necessary to restrict training to members of the sub-inspectorate and Wireless Operator grades. Training was also given to a number of Police Department wireless operators. Considerable progress was made with the new building development at Oshodi which includes extensions to the main buildings, erection of new office block, erection of a number of senior and junior service staff quarters, and the building of four new students' hostel blocks designed to accommodate 320 trainees.

Staff

Shortages of staff in both the senior and junior service supervising and technical grades continued throughout the year. The recruitment of telegraph engineers proved increasingly difficult and came virtually to a stand-still. In the senior service there were 24 per cent of vacancies in the Engineering Branch and 32 per cent in the combined Postal, Accounts and Stores Branches. The corresponding figure for the junior service was 4 per cent in both branches. In an attempt to complete some of the long-delayed development projects and so release permanent staff for the maintenance of existing service, the recruitment of temporary installation staff was proceeded with, but with only limited success. The overall staff shortages were further aggravated by the fact that there were 44 officers of the Department undergoing instruction in the United Kingdom. Two officers returned from United Kingdom and resumed duty during the year.

Development

A team of postal and engineering officers from the British Post Office arrived during the year to undertake a survey of the Department's activities, and to advise on re-organisation proposals.

The Engineering Adviser, Mr. Summers, completed his survey of the engineering side of the Department in the early part of the year. The arrival of the Postal Services Adviser, Major A. E. Aedy, in May coincided with the appointment and arrival of the new Director of Department, Mr. H. O. Ellis, from Nyasaland, and together they examined the difficulties of maintaining the public services of the Department throughout the country. A joint report was published later in the year, re-organisation proposals were framed and a White Paper covering the policy and re-organisation of the Department was submitted to the House of Representatives. It was hoped that the new scheme outlined in this would solve many of the Department's problems, particularly those of staff.

Chapter 12 : Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

As usual, the number of newspapers and periodicals printed in Nigeria during the year fluctuated, but the average number of publications for 1954 was 12 dailies, one twice-weekly, 12 weeklies, and 9 monthly and quarterly publications.

There were no restrictions on the publication of newspapers other than the normal restrictions implied by the laws of sedition and libel.

Statistics of press publications are given in the table overleaf. It should be noted that the only newspapers in Nigeria which issue certified net sale certificates are the *Daily Times* and the *Sunday Times*. In all other cases the circulation figures are estimated.

Newspapers and Periodicals Published during 1954

Name of Paper	Frequency of Issue	Circulation	Language	Publishers
1. <i>Daily Times</i>	Daily	60,000	English	Nigerian Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd., (Daily Mirror Newspapers).
2. <i>Daily Comet</i>	"	2,000	"	Comet Press Limited
3. <i>Daily Service</i>	"	12-14,000	"	Amalgamated Press of Nigeria Limited.
4. <i>West African Pilot</i>	"	10,000	"	West African Pilot Limited
5. <i>Southern Nigerian Defender</i>	"	2,000	"	Associated Newspapers of Nigeria Limited
6. <i>Nigerian Spokesman</i>	"	3,000	"	"
7. <i>Eastern Nigerian Guardian</i>	"	3,000	"	"
8. <i>Nigerian Tribune</i>	"	8,000	"	African Press Limited
9. <i>New Africa</i>	"	2,000	"	New Africa Press Limited
10. <i>Eastern States Express</i>	"	3,000	"	Ikemesit Company Limited
11. <i>Nigerian Daily Standard</i>	"	2,500	"	M. Okun and others
12. <i>Nigerian Observer</i>	Twice-Weekly	2,000	"	Enitonna Educational Stores
13. <i>Adede Eko</i>	Weekly	1,000	Yoruba	I. B. Thomas
14. <i>Irohin Yoruba</i>	"	5,000	"	Service Press Limited
15. <i>Catholic Herald</i>	"	12,000	English	St. Paul's Press
16. <i>Nigerian Statesman</i>	"	2,000	"	W. O. Briggs
17. <i>Eletì Ofe</i>	"	6,000	Yoruba	T. Thompson
18. <i>Gaskiya ta fi Kwabo</i>	"	18,000	Hausa/English	Gaskiya Corporation, Zaria
19. <i>Nigerian Citizen</i>	"	6,000	English	
20. <i>Egbaland Echo</i>	"	1,000	English/Yoruba	
21. <i>Eastern Outlook & Cameroons Star</i>	"	10-12,000	English	Ayo Ajala Director, Eastern Nigeria Information Service

Name of Paper	Frequency of Issue	Circulation	Language	Publishers
22. <i>Nigerian Mercantile Guardian</i> .	Weekly	2,000	English	Nigerian Mercantile Press Limited
23. <i>The Truth</i> .	"	2,000	"	Naseem Saifi
24. <i>Sunday Times</i> .	"	30,000	"	Nigerian Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd. (Daily Mirror Newspapers)
25. <i>In Leisure Hours</i> .	Monthly	N.A.	English/Yoruba	C.M.S. Bookshops and Press
26. <i>War Cry</i> .	"	"	English	The Salvation Army
27. <i>Niger News</i> .	"	"	"	C.S.M. Niger Bookshops
28. <i>By the Lagoon</i> .	"	"	"	Canon A. C. Howells
29. <i>Ijebu Review</i> .	"	"	"	Resident's Office
30. <i>Egba Bulletin</i> .	"	"	"	Provincial Office
31. <i>Ilaro Bulletin</i> .	Weekly	"	English/Yoruba	Official
32. <i>Ife News</i> .	Monthly	"	English/Yoruba	N. A. Office
33. <i>African Challenge</i> .	"	100,000	English	Sudan Interior Mission
34. <i>African Church Chronicle</i> .	"	N.A.	"	Rev. E. O. Peters
35. <i>Christian Comment</i> .	"	"	"	West African Gospel Publishing Service
36. <i>Nigeria</i> .	Quarterly	"	"	Government of Nigeria
37. <i>Nigerian Field</i> .	"	"	"	Nigerian Field Society
38. <i>University Herald</i> .	"	"	"	University Students
39. <i>University Voice</i> .	"	"	"	"
40. <i>Nnewi District Telegraph</i> .	Monthly	1,000	"	Mr. G. Mojokwu
41. <i>Nigerian Children's Own Paper</i> .	"	65,000	"	Federal Information Service.

BROADCASTING

In view of the size of Nigeria and the linguistic and cultural differences, the Nigerian Broadcasting Service (N.B.S.) was organised on a regional basis like the B.B.C. Home Service. The national headquarters were in Lagos and there were regional headquarters in Ibadan for the West, Enugu for the East and the Cameroons, and Kaduna for the North. Each regional station broadcast in as many languages as possible and these vernacular broadcasts were being increased. The principal languages used were English, Yoruba (West), Hausa (North), Ibo and Efik (East), and vernacular bulletins and talks were also broadcast in Edo, Tiv, Fulani, Kanuri, Nupe and Ijaw.

Staff

The staff at the end of 1954 totalled 297, of whom 252 were Nigerian. Nine of these Nigerians were of senior service rank. There were 14 members of the expatriate staff on secondment from the B.B.C. Of the total expatriate staff, 23 were in the engineering section.

Six Nigerians were sent to the U.K. on study leave, five to the B.B.C. and one on a journalism course at the Regent Street Polytechnic.

In the programme section the number of Nigerians worthy of promotion was increasing and several were ear-marked for senior posts in 1955. During 1954 a Nigerian was promoted to the post of Assistant News Editor at national headquarters.

Owing to the demand for specialists in the world market, it was found impossible to recruit staff for such posts as Technical Instructor, or Editor of the *Radio Times*, or Assistant News Editor. Staff for the less highly qualified technical posts, such as those appointed to Radio Distribution Service stations were less difficult to recruit.

Transmitters, Buildings and Equipment

All the planned high-power transmitters were brought into service at Lagos (Sogunle), Kaduna and Enugu. They gave excellent reception all over Nigeria and far beyond. The North Regional programme from Kaduna was heard as far afield as Port Sudan, and the National Programme heard in the U.K., many European countries, Canada, the U.S.A. and Japan. Considerable interference, however, was experienced on all the allotted wavelengths, and propagation conditions in the ionosphere were variable. The year 1954 was the trough of the 11 years sunspot cycle, and conditions were expected to improve gradually over the next two years, causing the long-distance international stations to shift away from those wavelengths allocated to stations in tropical areas (the so-called "Tropical Band").

A medium-wave transmitter was installed at Sogunle to gain experience in the usefulness of medium-waves in covering small, densely populated areas. It had a useful daytime range of ten miles, embracing the whole of Lagos and the suburbs up to Agege. It was clear that at night a higher power would have to be used to counteract the effects

of static and the interference from other stations, some of them in Europe, that shared the same wavelength. A V.H.F. transmitter was brought into service between Broadcasting House, Lagos, and the Sogunle transmitting station as a standby link in the event of the failure of Post Office lines.

A reversible V.H.F. link between Lagos and Ibadan was hired from the Post Office, and proved invaluable in feeding programmes in either direction.

Broadcasting House, Lagos, was completed and became fully operational in April. Expansion of staff and programmes, however, were more rapid than was expected in 1951 when the building was planned and an extension became urgently necessary, mainly in office space for the programme staff. New offices for the news section were completed in Banks Building in Victoria Street, complete with a small air-conditioned studio for the news-readers.

All Radio Distribution Service stations were re-equipped with new consoles and high-output amplifiers supplied to N.B.S. design. Quality of audio output became very high and the power was sufficient to enable the number of subscribers connected with posts and telegraphs at each station to be doubled. The re-equipped stations were: Ijebu Ode, Abeokuta, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Jos, Kano, Katsina and Sokoto.

Work was begun on re-equipping the Zaria and Onitsha Radio Distribution Service stations and a new studio building was opened in Kano. Plans were drawn up for Radio Distribution Service stations in Aba and Ilorin and work was almost completed on the Maiduguri station.

Application was made for a site for a Broadcasting House and transmitting station at Victoria, Southern Cameroons.

Standby diesel generator equipment was provided at all regional studio and transmitting centres and at national headquarters.

Elementary training courses were held for Junior Technical Staff of the N.B.S. at Yaba Technical Institute. A senior course was contemplated, but could not be held as it proved impossible to recruit an instructor, even after advertising in the U.K. for a full year.

Intensive recruitment made it possible to post expatriate engineers to most Radio Distribution Service stations, resulting in a much higher standard of maintenance of plant.

The engineering section of the N.B.S. drew up a specification with Messrs. Phillips of Holland for a robust cheap receiver covering the 31 to 90 metre bands. Two prototypes gave excellent service, and an order for 2,000 was placed. The N.B.S. hoped to retail them, complete with battery, at £5. 5s. each.

A design was also completed for an unattended automatic village Radio Distribution Service set feeding 200 subscribers.

A regular engineering bulletin was started for the information of staff and interested parties in the U.K.

Regional Premises

Work was completed on the regional headquarters at Ibadan and Enugu, which were fully operational. The East regional transmitter site

on the top of Milliken Hill, Enugu, proved to be first-class.

Owing to building delays, work on the North regional studio headquarters in Kaduna was not completed. The transmitter station on the Zaria road, however, became fully operational early in 1954.

As stated above, all the Radio Distribution Service stations except Zaria and Onitsha were completely re-equipped; they were also re-decorated.

Programmes

Until the middle or end of the year all programmes still had to be produced in temporary quarters. As a result the programme hours remain the same as in 1953, except for the Northern Region where there was a slight increase. The remainder of the year was spent in accustoming staff to use the new apparatus and better facilities in their new premises.

The National Programme in Lagos ran from 6 a.m. until 9 a.m. and from 10.30 a.m. until 11 p.m. The three regions (West, East and North) supplemented this by separate transmissions, usually in vernaculars, at peak hours in the morning, afternoon and evening.

Regional news bulletins, in English and one or more vernaculars, were begun in the East and the West with marked success. There were two of these every day except Sundays.

In the National Programme there were three news bulletins in English per day and two in the main vernaculars. In addition, a review of the week's news was given twice every Sunday. On four nights each week topical talks were included as part of the news, giving in simple language the background to something mentioned during the news bulletin proper.

Talks programmes reached a high level in the National Programme, with series on current affairs, Nigerian affairs, medical matters, commerce and industry, jobs and vocations, sport, original short stories for radio, and a Brains Trust. There were also public debates organised jointly by the N.B.S. and the British Council.

The death occurred in August of Dr. W. H. Carson, the first religious broadcasting assistant, to whose pioneer work the N.B.S. owed much. He had been succeeded a few months before his death by a Nigerian minister. The output of this section was:

Sundays:	One vernacular studio service	} 30 minutes
	One English studio service	
Weekdays:	One morning service	} 10 minutes.
	One evening service	

Two regular religious talks series per week.

Music for the Sunday evening services was contributed by the N.B.S. Singers, an octet of voluntary singers, both Nigerian and English.

The output of Moslem broadcasts consisted of a daily reading of the Koran and two sermons a week. A special programme was produced for the Prophet's birthday and other important dates in the Moslem year were to be similarly treated.

A special part was played by the News section during the federal elections and for several days the election results were given up to 1 o'clock in the morning. This meant long and tiring hours for the news staff and correspondents all over Nigeria. A series of training lectures on journalism was given by the News Editor to his staff, which proved of great value. The News Editor also conducted a course for Nigerian journalists at University College, Ibadan.

New ground was broken by the introduction of party political broadcasting during campaign time before the federal elections. Those who spoke were Mr. Alvan Ikoku (N.I.P.); Dr. Azikiwe (N.C.N.C.); Chief Awolowo (A.G.); Mallam Aminu Kano (N.E.P.U.); and the Sardauna of Sokoto (N.P.C.).

Proceedings in all Houses of Assembly and in the House of Representatives were covered in nightly reports.

Regional broadcasting showed undiminished vigour. The Northern Region introduced new programmes in Idoma, Igbirra, Tiv, Nupe and Kanuri, consisting of tribal music and a summary of the week's news drawn from the N.B.S. bulletins. Programmes were produced in conjunction with the Adult Education Unit at Zaria, notably a Hausa version of "English by Radio." The Northern Regional programme had the distinction of producing the only humorous programme, the "Radio Clown." A notable outside broadcast was that of the installation of the Emir of Kano. Daily news bulletins were given in English and Hausa as the principal languages, and in Fulani, Kanuri, Yoruba and Ibo as translation-languages.

The Eastern Region carried out broadcasting programmes in vernaculars, but, unlike the other two, it had a number of programmes of European music, both light and classical, for which there was an apparent demand. Outstanding programmes were those features on "The Search for Oil," "The Itu Leper Colony," and "The Enugu Coal Mine." A complete broadcast was made of Pontifical High Mass from the Stadium, Onitsha, during the Marian Year celebrations. The daily East Regional News was broadcast twice daily in English, Ibo and Efik.

The Western Region did most of its broadcasting in Yoruba, although some talks and a Brains Trust were broadcast in English as well. Local music was well represented with music from Hausa, Ibo, Efik, Edo, Itsekiri, Urhobo, Igbirra and Igala and Yoruba groups.

Future Development

A motion was approved in the House of Representatives in March urging the Government to consider converting the N.B.S. into a statutory Corporation. A Government White Paper was approved in the August session of the House of Representatives authorising planning for the Corporation to begin, and laying down a general directive. Certain supplementary sums of money were voted to enable necessary technical expansion to continue, notably the provision of full regional

facilities for the Ibadan station, which had formerly been linked administratively with Lagos. By Christmas a draft plan for the Corporation had been sent to the Regional Executive Councils for their comments before being submitted to the Council of Ministers. The plan followed that of the B.B.C. with a large measure of regional autonomy.

Licence-Holders

During the financial year 1954–55 the statistics were as follows:

Wireless Receiving Licences

Annual amount payable	.	.	.	10s.
Number issued	.	.	.	4,562
Estimated number of listeners per receiver				6

Wired Broadcasting Subscription

Amount payable monthly	.	.	.	6s.
Number of subscribers	.	.	.	53,978 (issued at 31st December, 1954)
Estimated number of listeners per receiver				6

Other Activities

The *Radio Times* continued to be produced monthly, and settled down to a steady circulation of 6,000 a month. Unfortunately, no suitable candidates could be found for the posts of editor and publications assistant, without whom the paper could not make very much headway.

The N.B.S. continued to install, operate and maintain the tape recording apparatus used for Hansard purposes in the House of Representatives and all the Houses of Assembly, except the Northern.

FILMS

There were 40 commercial cinemas in Nigeria, 10 of which were in the Eastern Region, 10 in the Northern Region and the remainder in the Western Region and Lagos. In addition the Federal Information Service operated two mobile cinema units, the Eastern Regional Government five units, the Northern Regional Government five units and the Western Regional Government two units.

There was no commercial production of films in Nigeria; the distribution of entertainment films for showing in the commercial cinemas was controlled by the West African Pictures Corporation in Lagos.

The Film Production Unit of the Federal Information Service completed six more films and five more Cinema Magazines during 1954.

The most notable success of the year was the film *Nigeria's University College* which was widely acclaimed both in the United Kingdom and in Nigeria; it has since been shown in many parts of the world. Requests for copies of the film were received from a large number of overseas territories. Another film which received wide showing was that covering the conference on the revision of the constitution, which sat

in Lagos in the early part of the year. Extracts from this film were shown in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. Other productions were: *New Industry for Nigeria*, dealing with the opening and operation of the new margarine factory at Apapa; and *Invitation to Wealth*, aimed at explaining to the people the benefits of a census, and particularly successful in the Eastern Region. A film was also made on the presentation of colours to the Nigerian Regiment.

Items from the various cinemagazines which were used by newsreel companies and television in the United Kingdom were the visit of the International Bank Mission, Baby Boko and the Okrika Siamese Twins.

At the end of the year five more films and two more cinemagazines were nearing completion, as well as a 16 mm. Kodachrome film on the Marian Congress, Lagos.

In the Northern Region the production of films designed especially for the people of the Region was started by the Regional Information Services. Working in 16 mm., this Film Unit embarked on the filming of important events for inclusion in newsreels, while equipment was ordered to enable the Unit to produce instructional and entertainment films in the vernaculars.

All the completed films were shown in commercial cinemas in Nigeria, to which they were supplied free, as well as through Information Service mobile cinema vans. Most of these vans were the new type of vehicle built to specifications supplied by the Federal Information Service Cinema Officer. During the year several Native Administrations in the Northern Region took delivery of their own mobile cinemas.

In the Eastern Region there were, in addition to the Information Service units, three mobile cinemas operated by the British Council, one operated by the Production Development Board and one by a commercial oil prospecting company.

It was estimated that the mobile cinema vans were reaching audiences of over 3·5 million people a year.

INFORMATION SERVICES

As a result of the acceptance by the House of Representatives of the White Paper on the re-organisation of the Department, it became known as from the 1st April as the Nigerian Information Service. With the introduction of the revised constitution on the 1st October the name was again changed to Federal Information Service. Efforts to re-orient the activities of the Department to conform to the terms of the White Paper, in which special emphasis was laid on the production of pamphlets, on greater overseas publicity and on the expansion of the film production schedule, met with a certain measure of success. Unfortunately efforts were considerably hampered by the inability of the Department to recruit the additional expatriate staff for which provision had been made in the estimates.

Activities of the Department

Reports from a press-cutting agency showed that Nigeria was getting an increasingly larger amount of space in the overseas press and es-

pecially in the illustrated magazines. The "Crownbird" series of pamphlets had extended to 39 titles by the end of the year, with several others in the hands of the printers. These pamphlets continued to be very popular and distribution overseas increased, especially to libraries in the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The process engraving section continued to work to full capacity in the production of monochrome blocks, and the art sub-section produced a great deal of material for adult education and public health schemes. This section moved into more spacious quarters during the year and this enabled the department to provide for expansion, including the production of four-colour blocks and silk screen productions, in the near future.

The number of subscribers to the travelling library (or book box) scheme remained steady. The scheme had to be operated on a more or less standstill basis during the year, pending a decision as to whether or not it should remain a Federal Government responsibility. This largely accounted for the fact that there was no spectacular increase.

The marketing publicity section of the Federal Information Service, responsible for publicising the work of the Nigeria Produce Marketing Boards, published a number of new booklets, illustrated in colour, to further the campaigns for improving the quantity and quality of crops purchased for export. They included an illustrated guide for farmers in the Cameroons on the construction of drying platforms for cocoa. Cameroons authorities also asked for reprints of cocoa booklets published for Western farmers and the text of these were translated into local vernaculars for publication. New booklets put in hand illustrated palm oil and cotton cultivation. Other publications planned included a fully illustrated semi-technical book on the work of the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research Institute in the Gold Coast. The second edition of the *Nigerian Farmers Diary* was in widespread demand and the section carried out a complete revision of the text for the 1955 edition.

A notable feature of the year was the increase in the number of enquiries from overseas sources concerning export crops, in particular for information affecting cocoa and palm products. This was matched by growing interest in the local press in similar information and the increased number of press releases issued were widely used.

The Film Unit attached to the section was hampered in its operations by unsuitable weather but by the end of the year had almost completed shooting a new film in colour with direct sound for the Agricultural Department, Western Region. A short film covering agricultural activity in Nigeria and the Gold Coast was completed.

The photographic section of the Federal Information Service again produced a very large number of prints for use in Nigeria and overseas, and towards the end of the year was achieving considerable success in the use of colour transparencies. As the year ended the section was able to move into new premises with air-conditioned darkrooms where the processing of colour material can be undertaken. Due to the delay in the arrival of equipment for the production of film strips only one strip

was produced; it was hoped that the new equipment would be in full use during the coming year.

During the year a Nigerian cameraman completed his training in the United Kingdom, and was appointed to a senior staff post in the Film Production Unit. Unfortunately at the close of the year a Nigerian who was in a senior staff post as Investigator-Editor in the Film Production Unit lost his life in a road accident. A Nigerian Information Officer completed a course of training at the Colonial Office, and an Assistant Publicity Officer who had been awarded a Government scholarship returned after three years at Cambridge University, having been successful in his B.A. (Cantab.), and B.Sc.(London).

The work of the film production unit is described on p.188.

Regional Information Services

The Department of Public Relations had been almost entirely regionalised under the 1951 constitution but under the new constitutional arrangement of 1st October, 1954, the process was completed and regional departments changed their name to Regional Information Services.

Northern Region. The year was one of steady expansion in the size and the usefulness of the Information Service. Headed by five senior officers, two of them from the Region itself and promoted from the junior staff of the Department, the Information Services undertook the production of press releases, feature articles, booklets and pamphlets, photographs, illustrations, maps, films and recordings. Thousands of posters and pamphlets were distributed to individual addresses throughout the Region and films, both in colour and black-and-white, were made.

During 1954 over 1,900 press releases and feature articles on all manner of subjects connected with development and life in the North were produced by the press section as against 1,300 in the previous year. A monthly average of over 5,000 individual packages were made up and addressed to institutions and individuals in all parts of the Region. Towards the end of the year the Department produced *An Outline of Progress*, illustrated with diagrams and photographs, showing the development within the Region since 1946 and what was proposed up to 1960.

Before the start of the Federal elections almost a quarter of a million copies of three pamphlets, in English and Hausa, were produced, printed and circulated in a matter of three weeks. These explained in simple language how the elections were to be held and the situation leading up to them. Twenty-five thousand posters on similar lines were also drawn up and distributed.

At the latter end of the year, after the introduction of the new constitution, steps were taken to increase the publicity of Regional affairs overseas.

The work of the Regional Film Unit is outlined on p.189.

Eastern Region. The organisation of the Information Services in Eastern Nigeria continued on broadly the same lines as in the other regions—i.e. press, mobile cinema, general publicity and photographic sections—with the notable exception that in the East the press section continued with the very successful publication on commercial lines of a weekly newspaper, the *Eastern Outlook*. In October, provision was made for the establishment of a regional film production unit but this was not in operation by the close of the year.

The department became a completely separate government department from October; its name had been changed from Public Relations Department to Eastern Nigeria Information Service earlier in the year and this was not again altered. A shortage of experienced staff during the entire year, through inability to fill senior vacancies, was only partially overcome by very long hours, including all-night work on a number of occasions, by even junior staff.

During the year the press section issued over 1,200 press releases of two kinds. The first, for issue to the local press only, covered a wide range of subjects in some detail. The second type were briefer, specially written for the overseas press, and concerned only with major political, economic and social development. Photographs, where appropriate, were supplied with both types of release and altogether the photographic section produced over 7,000 prints. Many of these were used locally and not a few by leading journals and newspapers in both Europe and the U.S.A.

As reported on p.189, the department maintained five mobile cinemas in 1954. On the average each of these units operated in the rural areas for twenty days in each month and their efficiency was greatly enhanced by the recruitment of an expatriate cinema technician in the second half of the year.

Western Region. The name of Regional Public Relations Department was changed in December, 1954, to Western Nigeria Information Service.

The principal aims of the Department were: to keep the people of the Region well informed of the activities of the Government; to publicise the Region to the outside world.

To achieve the first objective, the Department during the year used the following media: press, radio, mobile vans with loudspeaker equipment, and publications.

To help publicise the Region abroad a weekly news-letter, press releases and photographs were sent to the London Office of the Commissioner for the Western Region.

The most spectacular assignment in 1954 was the campaign undertaken to publicise the scheme for universal free primary education and for the registration of children for the scheme.

With the exception of the commercial artist, all the senior service of the Information Service were Nigerians.

Chapter 13 : Local Forces

The Nigeria Regiment

THE Nigeria Regiment had its origin in the constabulary forces which were raised in the latter half of the 19th Century in the various territories that now comprise Nigeria. The first of these forces, forty strong and known as the "Hausa Police" was raised in Lagos in 1863. Ten years later this force was expanded into the Lagos Constabulary, a well-equipped and trained force of 1,200 officers and men whose principal duty was to maintain order in the hinterland.

In 1894 a similar force, known as the Niger Coast Constabulary, was raised in the Niger Coast Protectorate. For the greater part of the next six years this Constabulary was on active service, taking part in operations up the Cross River and forming the greater part of the Benin Expedition in 1896.

In 1886 the Royal Niger Company obtained a charter of administration from the British Government and permission to raise an armed constabulary in support of the Company's authority. As a result the Royal Niger Constabulary was raised in 1888 and was used to garrison the Company's stations along the Niger. The major achievement of the Royal Niger Constabulary, which included one mounted company known as "Carroll's Horse," was its campaign against Bida and Ilorin in 1897 which broke the Nupe power.

Plans to raise a regular force of African troops had been formulated in 1897 but were not carried out until three years later. In 1900 the Royal Niger Company surrendered its Charter and the Royal Niger Constabulary was disbanded. All but fifty men of the force operating north of Idah were reorganised into the Northern Nigeria Regiment and the remaining fifty formed the nucleus of a Northern Nigeria Police. In the south men from the Royal Niger Constabulary were combined with men from the Niger Coast Constabulary, which had also been disbanded, to form the Southern Nigeria Regiment. In 1903 a mounted unit was added.

The Nigeria Regiment was originally formed to preserve internal security and there was no suggestion that it should go abroad. By 1914, however, it had become a more formidable force of five Battalions and almost immediately after declaration of war it joined an Expeditionary Force to the Cameroons. After the defeat of the Germans there in 1916, volunteers from the Regiment were sent to fight the German Forces under the command of General Von Lettow-Vorbeck in East Africa. During these campaigns 48 Nigerians won the D.C.M. (4 with bars) and 30 the Military Medal.

After the first World War the Regiment settled down to its task of maintaining internal security. In 1928 His Majesty King George V became Colonel in Chief of the Royal West African Frontier Force.

When the second World War began in 1939, the Nigeria Regiment, as part of the Royal West African Frontier Force, was trained in local defence and expanded from five Battalions to 13.

The Regiment provided a Brigade to fight in East Africa where it took part with East African troops in the advance from Mogadishu in Italian Somaliland to Harar in Abyssinia. After the fall of France the Regiment had the task of protecting Nigeria from possible incursions from surrounding French Territory. In March, 1943, the 81st West African Division was formed, to which the Regiment contributed four Battalions and Service Units. Towards the end of 1943 the 82nd West African Division was formed, to which the Regiment contributed six Battalions and Service Units.

After the 81st West African Division arrived in Burma, the 3rd Nigerian Brigade joined General Wingate's Chindit Force and fought in Central Burma. The rest of the Division fought in the Arakan and constructed the remarkable "West African Way" into the Kaladan valley where it saw much service. In September, 1944, the 82nd Division went to Burma and first saw action in December in the Arakan. The two Divisions eventually met at Myohaung on 24th January, 1945. This is celebrated by the Royal West African Frontier Force as a Remembrance Day. When the Burma campaign was over, the men returned to Nigeria and formed the basis of present Force. Of officers and men of both Divisions 19 won the D.S.O., 51 the M.C., 17 the D.C.M., and 100 the M.M.

Between 1945 and 1948 the Force was re-organised. In 1954 the Nigeria Regiment consisted of five Infantry Battalions, one Battery of Field Artillery and the Regimental Training Centre. In addition there was an Independent Field Squadron of West African Engineers, and the Nigeria Signals Squadron. They were supported by a Works Services Organisation, a Company of the West African Army Service Corps, two Military Hospitals, a Command Ordnance Dépôt and Sub-Dépôt, two Command Workshops, four Provost Sections, Education and P.T. Pools, a District Pay Office and a Records Office. All these units formed part of the Royal West African Frontier Force, administered by West African Command at Accra. The Headquarters of the Nigeria Command was at Lagos and there was a Sub-District Headquarters at Kaduna. The military stations were Lagos, Ibadan and Abeokuta in the Western Region, Enugu in the Eastern Region, and Kaduna and Zaria in the Northern Region.

Recruits were obtained from all Regions, reporting first to District Officers. They were sent to enlistment centres for careful scrutiny and documentation and received their basic training at the Nigeria Regiment Training Centre, Zaria. They then did continuation training with the Service Battalion or Corps for which they were best suited.

The British Officer Cadre was formed from Regular Short Service and National Service Officers posted for service from the British Army. The normal tour was three years, three months in West Africa, with three months' leave in the United Kingdom after 18 months. Every

effort was being made to provide an increasing number of Nigerian officers. They received their training at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, Officer Cadet Schools in the United Kingdom, or the Officers Training School in the Gold Coast.

The training of the Force was the responsibility of the General Officer Commanding Nigeria District and his Unit Commanders, under the orders of the G.O.C. in C. West Africa. Courses in military subjects were available at schools in the United Kingdom and at the Command Training School, Teshie, Gold Coast, for officers and non-commissioned officers. Physical training and weapon training courses were also run within the District.

Chapter 14 : General

ANTIQUITIES

DURING 1954 the permanent museum for Nigerian antiquities was under construction in Lagos. Work on the Ife Museum was completed and it was opened to the public.

An important archaeological discovery was the finding at Birnin Kudu in south-east Kano Province of rock paintings, probably dating from the late stone age, depicting humpless long-horn cattle. These were the first rock paintings to be found in Nigeria.

Further terra-cottas belonging to the so-called Nok culture were found. These included a head 14" high, discovered at Nok itself, in south-east Zaria Province, which was the largest and finest yet found. At the Middle School at Katsina Ala in Benue Province an important series of figurines were unearthed during building operations, close to the site of a smaller find made in 1951. Two new sites with terra cottas were discovered at a mine near Jemaa and a barrow pit on the Jos to Wamba road.

ARTS

The Northern Region Festival of Arts was opened by Lady Sharwood-Smith on 4th February, 1954, in Kaduna, at a ceremony which was attended by distinguished men and women from all parts of the Region. The exhibition, which was held for a week, contained numerous examples of art and craft work assembled from all over the Region and skilfully mounted in the Community Centre. There were some excellent textiles and many fine examples of embroidery. The metalwork and carving sections displayed these traditional craft at their best and the fibrework exhibits made a very good showing. There was a great deal of good leatherwork and a section was devoted to jewellery, musical instruments, toys and models. An encouraging example of clever engineering was the Trade Centre quarter-sized model of a railway engine's wheels which rotated when a penny was placed in a slot. The art section produced a larger number of paintings and photographs which were greatly admired. In the music and drama parts of the Festival there were recitations, mimed plays, songs, displays of dancing and broad-

cast talks, in all of which a number of talented artists competed. Prizes were awarded for poems, short stories and plays in the literature section, where a high standard was set.

The Eastern Region Festival of Arts was held in Enugu between the 8th and 13th March, 1954, and showed a considerable increase in the number of entries over the previous year: 357 were received, largely in the art, craft and music sections. Several silver cups were donated for presentation but, in order to maintain a really high standard in the competitions, only four were awarded. A well-attended concert, in which both African and European soloists and the Enugu Police Choir took part, was held during the week and the Festival concluded with two dancing competitions followed by the presentation of awards.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

Western Region

By the end of the year there was a membership of 1,274 at the British Council House, Ibadan, the highest membership of any British Council Centre in West Africa. Approximately three quarters of the members were African and the remainder were British people living and working in Ibadan.

The library continued to be one of the most popular facilities provided by the British Council in the Western Region. Over 550 new books were added during the year, bringing the total up to over 1,500 volumes, and the reading room contained over 60 British newspapers and journals of all descriptions.

Both at the Ibadan Centre and among the British Council Groups, regular programmes of monthly activities were arranged, consisting mainly of lectures, filmshows, debates and discussions. Among the exhibitions arranged at the British Council House, Ibadan, were the Arts, Crafts and Photography Exhibition of the Western Regional Festival of the Arts in April, and an exhibition of Crafts and Produce organised by the Co-operative Union of Western Nigeria in November.

Lectures and film shows were given by the British Council to many schools, training colleges and other institutions throughout the Region.

During July, a programme of illustrated talks and lectures was arranged, designed to provide an introduction to life in Britain for Nigerians going to study in the United Kingdom. This was becoming an increasingly important aspect of the Council's work.

Eastern Region

The British Council maintained a Regional Office and Centre in Enugu, with groups in Aba, Calabar, Onitsha and Port Harcourt. The groups had no paid staff, but their activities included film shows, lectures, debates, study groups etc. The British Council annual conference was held in Enugu in March and was opened by Dr. the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe. Apart from the normal activities an innovation was a successful exhibition of the carvings of Mr. Felix Idubor, a Benin sculptor; it was believed that this was the first of its kind in the Region.

PART III

Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

GEOGRAPHY

NIGERIA is situated on the west coast of Africa on the shores of the Gulf of Guinea, and is entirely within the tropics. It is bounded on the west and north by French territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons, a portion of which is held by the United Kingdom as a Trust Territory. This is administered as an integral part of Nigeria. The total area of the territory, including the area of the Cameroons under United Kingdom trusteeship, is 373,250 square miles.

Along the entire coastline of Nigeria lies a belt, from 10 to 60 miles in width, of mangrove swamp forest intersected by the branches of the Niger Delta and other rivers, which are interconnected by innumerable creeks. The whole constitutes a continuous waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. North of this region is a zone from 50 to 100 miles wide of tropical rain forest and oil-palm bush, which covers the greater part of the central and eastern provinces of the south and into which serious inroads have been made by centuries of shifting cultivation. Beyond this the vegetation changes, as the elevation rises, from open woodland to grass savannah, interspersed with scrubby fire-resisting trees; this covers the greater part of the Northern Region, except the extreme north, where desert conditions prevail. Nigeria possesses few mountains except along the eastern boundary, though parts of the central plateau rise over 6,000 feet above sea level. In addition to the Niger and Benue which, during the rainy season, are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are various important rivers, of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad in the extreme north-east there are no large lakes.

The River Niger enters the territory from the north-west, and is joined by its principal tributary, the Benue, at Lokooja, about 340 miles from the sea. From here it flows due south into the Delta area, which extends along the coast for over 100 miles and for about 140 miles inland.

The population of the main towns was approximately as follows:

Northern Region

Yerwa (Maiduguri)	57,000
Ilorin . . .	41,000
Kano . . .	131,000
Katsina . . .	53,000
Gusau . . .	40,000
Sokoto . . .	48,000
Zaria . . .	46,000

Western Region

Ibadan . . .	460,000
Iwo . . .	100,000
Ogbomosho . . .	139,000
Ede . . .	45,000
Oshogbo . . .	123,000
Oyo . . .	72,000
Iseyin . . .	50,000

<i>Eastern Region</i>		<i>Western Region (cont.)</i>	
Onitsha . .	60,000	Ife . . .	111,000
Port Harcourt . .	45,000	Ilesha . . .	72,000
Enugu . . .	40,000	Lagos . . .	272,000
Aba . . .	63,000	Abeokuta . . .	82,000
Calabar . . .	46,000	Benin City . . .	54,000

CLIMATE

The climate of Nigeria is affected by two main wind currents; one from the north-east or east, and one from the south-west. The line of demarcation between the north-easterly and south-westerly wind currents on the surface lies mainly east-west, generally across the extreme south of Nigeria in January and February, moving well to the north of Nigeria in July and August, although it is subject to considerable short-period fluctuations. The north-easterly wind current or harmattan is very dry, and normally gives cloudless weather with low humidity, cold nights and mornings and very often dust haze. The south-westerly current is very moist, and when it prevails in sufficient depth it gives cloudy weather, frequently with afternoon and evening thunderstorms or line squalls and periods of monsoon rain near the coast and periods of mist in the early mornings.

Nigeria may be very roughly divided into five main climatic regions, as follows.

The Coastal Belt extending some 50 miles inland from the coast, is hot and humid with a high rainfall. Temperatures range between 70° and 75°F in the early morning throughout the year, and mainly between 80° and 90°F in the afternoon, with a marked cool season from June to September. Relative humidity is normally 100 per cent in the early morning, falling to between 60 per cent and 80 per cent in the afternoon. There are usually south-westerly winds from mid-morning to evening, light in January but becoming stronger in July and August, and light northerly winds in the night and early morning. Rainfall varies from 60 inches a year in the west to 130 inches in the east; in the west there is a principal wet season from May to July, with a secondary wet season in October, but towards the east these seasons gradually merge into a single wet season from May to October. Visibility is normally good, but there are periods of early morning fog or ground mist, especially in January and February. At some periods during January and February the dry north-easterly wind current reaches this region, giving less humid conditions, cooler mornings and general haziness.

The Hinterland comprises the remainder of the Eastern and Western Regions and there the climate is drier, with more seasonal variations and a more moderate rainfall. Temperatures average about 70°F in the early morning while afternoon temperatures vary from 90°—95°F in February to April to 80°—85°F in July and August. Relative humidity is mainly between 90 per cent and 100 per cent in the early morning, falling in the afternoon to about 50 per cent in January and February, and to 75 per cent in July and August. Surface winds are mainly south-westerly, strongest in July and August, but from December to Feb-

ruary they are rather variable in direction. Rainfall, which is generally less in the north of the area, varies from 35 inches in the west to 100 inches in the east; in the west the wettest months are May to July and September and October, while towards the east these wet seasons tend to merge into a continuous wet season from May to October. For varying periods between December and March the north-easterly wind current penetrates to this region, giving drier conditions, colder nights and haziness.

The Cameroons, being generally mountainous, exhibit many different types of climate. On the coast, minimum temperatures vary very little from 72°F throughout the year, while mean maximum temperatures vary from 89°F in March, the hottest month, to 79°F in July. On high ground, there is a marked decrease of minimum temperature, and a lesser decrease of maximum temperature. Humidity is consistently very high throughout the year, being 95 per cent—100 per cent in the morning and 75 per cent—85 per cent in the afternoon. Inland, apart from the normal decrease of temperatures with height above sea level, which gives pleasantly cool conditions over the higher ground, minimum temperatures become lower and maximum temperatures higher, and there is a more marked seasonal variation of climate, while in the dry season, humidity is low. Thus in the extreme north in the hottest month, May, the mean maximum temperature is 102°F and the mean minimum 75°F; while in the coldest month, January, the mean maximum temperature is 89°F and the mean minimum 55°F. Relative humidity here varies from a mean of 80 per cent in the wet season to 30 per cent in the dry season. There is a local area of very high rainfall on the southwestern side of the Cameroon Mountain, Debundscha having an average of 390 inches each year. Apart from this, annual rainfall is normally about 140 inches near the coast, and decreases steadily northwards, at the rate of 20 inches for each degree of latitude to 9° North latitude where the rainfall is about 40 inches; north of 11° North latitude the average annual rainfall is below 30 inches. Near the coast there is a rainy season from April to October, but with some rain in all months of the year. Northwards, this rainy season becomes shorter, extending roughly from mid-May to mid-September north of 9° North latitude, with very little rain in the other months of the year.

In the Northern Region the climate shows a very marked seasonal variation and produces bush and scrub in the south and desert in the extreme north. Early morning temperatures range from 70°F in the south to below 55°F in the north-east in December and January, rising to 75°F over most of the territory in May and June. Afternoon temperatures are highest in April and May, when they reach 95°F in the south and 100°—105°F in the north; they fall to about 85°F in July, and then rise to a secondary peak of 95°—100°F in the north in October and November. In the south relative humidity averages 80 per cent to 100 per cent in the early mornings, becoming about 40 per cent in January and 70 per cent in August in the afternoon. In the north relative humidity varies from 30 per cent—40 per cent in January to 90 per cent in August and September, falling in the afternoons to 15 per cent in January and

70 per cent in August. Surface winds are mainly south-westerly from April to October, strongest in July, and north-easterly from November to March, strongest in January. Rainfall varies from 50 inches a year in the south to 25 inches in the north, falling in a season which lasts from May to October in the south, and from June to September in the north. Visibility is poor, especially in the north, in periods from December to March or April, owing to dust haze.

The Plateau, an area near the middle of the Northern Provinces which lies above 2,500 feet, shows significant variations of climate, being generally cooler and less humid, with a rather higher rainfall. Morning temperatures at Jos, in the middle of the area, are 57°F in December and January rising to 66°F in April and May, while afternoon temperatures vary from 88°F in April to 75°F in August. Early morning humidity is 35 per cent in January rising to 95 per cent from July to September, falling in the afternoons to 15 per cent in January and 75 per cent in August. There is normally about 60 inches of rain during the year.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

The West African Meteorological Service is responsible for the provision of meteorological data for the operation of aircraft and for Government departments and the public generally.

It also has the duty of organising meteorological observations in Nigeria, and the collection, collation, distribution and publication of these observations. It operates 27 full-time observing stations in Nigeria, mainly working on a 24-hour basis, and forecasting offices at Kano and Ikeja. It equips, supervises and collects and publishes the observations from a number of climatological and agricultural stations, and some 600 rainfall stations, which are maintained directly by other departments or bodies.

Chapter 2 : History

EARLY HISTORY

NIGERIA has been described as an “ arbitrary block of Africa.” Its ancient history is largely lost in the mists of legend and little accurate data are now available. The interior first became known to Europeans in the first half of the nineteenth century. All that can be stated with certainty is that at this time the open country was, and had been for a considerable period, inhabited by peoples of Negroid and Berber stock. In many parts of the forest zone, on the other hand, there dwelt a number of negro tribes with a more primitive social organisation and a lower standard of life. There were also such tribes on the Bauchi Plateau, these probably being part of the original inhabitants of the territory who took refuge in this broken hilly country when successive waves of conquerors pressed their fellows southwards to the sea.

At the time of European penetration of the country the tribes with the most advanced social and political organisation were the Yorubas and the Binis in the south and the Hausa, Fulani, Kanuri and Arab tribes in the north. Tribal tradition holds that the Yorubas originated in Ile-Ife, where God first created man, and although the extent of the territory under the direct control of the Oni of Ife was seriously curtailed in the nineteenth century Yoruba civil wars, Ife is still recognised as the spiritual headquarters of the race and the Oni enjoys a position of peculiar influence as the custodian of the tribal relics. What is certain is that the Yorubas were established in the territory they now occupy at a fairly early date. Their precise origin is not known, but ethnologists have thought it probable that they were not of negro blood, having acquired their present physical characteristics largely by inter-marriage with the indigenous negro population.

Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Yoruba kingdom occupied a large area which may at one time have extended from the Niger as far even as Accra and thus have included the greater part of what is now Dahomey. Certainly tribute was collected from Dahomey until as late a date as 1817. Over this wide area, occupied by a number of different clans founded by descendents of Oduduwa, the first Oni of Ife, the Alafin of Oyo had probably risen to a position of practical suzerainty which he exercised with a varying degree of success over a long period. The nineteenth century, however, saw the complete disintegration of the Yoruba Kingdom. Trouble with the Fulani to the north resulted in the sack of Oyo and the establishment of a Fulani emirate in what had been one of the richest of the Yoruba provinces. Central authority, probably never very strong, collapsed and the Yoruba clans entered on a period of civil war which, fanned by necessity of meeting the insatiable requirements of the lucrative slave trade, was to last intermittently for nearly 70 years.

The dangers of war were probably responsible for the establishment of the Yoruba colony of Lagos, since the first settlement in the neighbourhood was at Ebute-Metta on the mainland, the inhabitants moving first to Iddo and then to Lagos Island, as conditions rendered their original site increasingly less secure. The Lagos White Cap Chiefs are the descendents of these original immigrants whose position as land owners is still recognised although a later heavy influx of Binis largely altered the character and distribution of the population.

Benin had at this time become a powerful and independent kingdom. The King, or Oba, had already thrown off any suzerainty previously exercised by the Alafin of Oyo and was nominally an absolute ruler, but the real power came to be wielded by the fetish priests who created a reign of terror maintained by wholesale human sacrifice, which was only finally overthrown by the British occupation.

Of the early history of the Hausa-speaking tribes of the Northern Provinces there is also little accurate documentary evidence, possibly through the destruction of early written records by their Fulani overlords. But the pagan Hausas were certainly established over large areas

of the Northern Provinces prior to the spread of Islam which, making rapid progress sometime about the thirteenth century, greatly affected their social and political organisations. These came to be based very largely on Islamic laws and doctrines.

The infiltration of the Fulani people into northern Nigeria probably began on a large scale in the thirteenth century. Whilst many settled in the towns and intermarried with the Hausa population, others have retained until the present time both their pastoral habits and the purity of their racial characteristics. A quarrel with the pagan king of Gobir led in 1802 to the initiation of a religious war on the part of the Moslem Fulani under the leadership of a Sheikh named Othman dan Fodio. Out of this war grew the Fulani empire, extending over the emirates of Katsina, Kano, Zaria, Hadejia, Adamawa, Gombe, Katagum, Nupe, Ilorin, Daura and Bauchi, all owing allegiance to Othman dan Fodio's son, Bello, the Sultan of Sokoto, as the Sarkin Musulmi or Commander of the Faithful. The independent power of this empire was finally overthrown by the British occupation, but the Fulani were able to maintain their rule for nearly 100 years, showing—in the early stages at all events—marked administrative ability.

The Fulani empire was never co-terminous with the present Northern Region boundaries. A number of pagan tribes on the central plateau and in the area of the Benue valley were never brought into subjection. Foremost amongst the peoples who successfully resisted the invasion were the Kanuri of Bornu. This was largely due to Muhammed El Kanemi, who restored the position after the Sultan of Bornu had suffered a preliminary defeat by the Fulani, and went on to exercise the power of virtual ruler of the country, although the Sultan was restored to the throne as a figurehead.

The tribes of what is now south-eastern Nigeria have little or no known early history prior to the British occupation, with the exception of certain of the coastal peoples, who were long known as keen and enterprising traders. Since the establishment of the Protectorate, however, the rapid spread of education has brought great changes and both Ibos and the less numerous Ibibios now exercise a most important influence on the social, economic and political life of Nigeria.

BRITISH OCCUPATION

Neither the acquisition by the British Crown of the Colony of Lagos nor the establishment of a Protectorate over large areas of the interior was the result of deliberate long-range planning by the Governments of the day. On the contrary those Governments were forced by the pressure of events almost insensibly and often reluctantly into courses of action which finally resulted in the taking over of the administration of the entire territory. The events covering the whole period from the early discovery of Nigeria to the present day may roughly be set out under three heads, the period of exploration, that of penetration and finally that of consolidation.

In the period of exploration the British were not the first in the field.

As early as 1472 the Portugese had found anchorages in the mouths of the many rivers in the Bight of Benin. They were not, however, left long in undisputed possession of the field and the first English ships reached the Bight of Benin in 1553, under the command of a Captain Windham. Then followed a chapter in the world's history on which England, in common with other nations, now looks back with distaste, only mitigated by memories of the earnest efforts made to remedy as far as possible the wrong which had been done. The discovery of America and the establishment of Spanish colonies in the West Indies led to a steadily increasing demand for negro slaves and a cut-throat competition between the maritime nations to participate in, and to oust each other from, the lucrative business of supply. The first Englishman to engage in this traffic was Sir John Hawkins, but he was followed by many others, who gained in the rough and tumble of a hazardous trade much of the experience of ships and the sea which was eventually to prove the salvation of England when the long struggle with Spain moved to its climax in the latter years of the 16th century. Professional seamen argued that participation in the slave trade fostered the growth of a prosperous and powerful merchant marine and long after, when the cause of abolition began to raise its head, the Admiralty was amongst its foremost opponents on the grounds of the serious blow which could be dealt thereby to England's essential reserve of trained seamen. It is a measure of the extent to which the horrors of the trade finally aroused the conscience of the nation that abolition was finally passed in the United Kingdom in the middle of a great war and in the teeth of advice tendered by the country's greatest sailors.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, however, public opinion quietly ignored the moral issues and concentrated on the material profits and the English west coast ports of Bristol and later Liverpool grew in prosperity accordingly. First the Portugese and then the Dutch, the Danes, the Spaniards and the Swedes were successively supplanted and by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1712, the British secured a 30-year monopoly of the trade. Although the Dutch and the French maintained slave establishments at Benin until the close of the eighteenth century, it is estimated that more than half the slaves exported from West Africa during the busiest years of the trade were in British ships.

Lord Mansfield's famous ruling in 1772 in the case of James Somerset that any slave setting foot on English ground became free under the common law was followed in 1787 by the establishment of a Society for the abolition of the Slave Trade, which finally secured the passing of an Act of Abolition in 1807. The continuous efforts made to implement the act and to suppress the trade were in a high degree responsible for the extension of British influence in Nigeria, which proceeded steadily throughout the nineteenth century.

The trade in slaves led to the ships of all nations acquiring familiarity with the numerous river mouths between Lagos and Calabar. Little was known of the interior, however, until the beginning of the nineteenth century and in particular, the source and direction of the great river

which was widely reputed to flow across the continent of Africa was a complete mystery.

Foremost amongst the names of those who sacrificed their lives to solve this mystery was Mungo Park who reached the Niger from the Gambia River in 1796, and in a second and officially sponsored expedition from Goree in 1805, sailed down the river as far as Bussa where, with the remnants of his party, he perished in the rapids.

Although absorption in the Napoleonic War acted as a bar to further exploration for a number of years, the problem of solving the mystery of the Niger was not forgotten, and from about 1816 on a number of attempts were made from various directions to establish with certitude the course of the river. Finally, Richard and John Lander succeeded where others had failed in tracing the outlet of the river to the multitude of creeks and rivers now known as the Niger Delta.

In the attempts which followed to put the Landers' discovery to practical use and to open up trade with the interior, the outstanding name in the early period is that of Macgregor Laird, and in the later that of Sir George Taubman Goldie. It became clear to the latter that some form of unity was essential if British companies were to establish themselves in the hinterland against the competition of foreigners, and, as a result of his persuasions, the United African Company came into existence in 1879, being reorganised and incorporated as the National African Company Limited three years later. Legitimate trade prospered in spite of many discouragements and with little or no backing from Governments to whom imperial responsibilities in a distant and unhealthy territory had no appeal.

The Government could not remain blind, however, to the difficulties and danger to British trading interests of the international competition for spheres of influence which, in the last two decades of the century, developed into a general scramble for Africa. At the Conference of Berlin in 1885 the British representatives were able successfully to claim that British interests were supreme on the lower Niger and the British claim to a sphere of influence in Nigeria, the boundaries of which were as yet undefined, received international recognition. The Government's steps to undertake the responsibilities of efficient administration in that area, known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate, which came under the loose control of a British Consul were, however, both slow and reluctant. It was left to the National African Company, at last in 1886 granted a Royal Charter under the name of the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited, to take a lead in opening up the Niger. The grant of the Charter greatly strengthened the position of the Company, the usual Government services were established and an armed constabulary was raised for the protection of the territory. By these means the Company foiled both German and French efforts to encroach within what are now the boundaries of Nigeria, and after the most serious of French threats in the western part of the territory had been successfully averted by the Company's troops under Captain Lugard (as he then was) in 1894, these boundaries ultimately became generally recognised.

It was the British Government's efforts to suppress the slave trade,

however, rather than the furtherance of commercial interests, which led to the most striking change in its relations with the peoples of Nigeria. Lagos, an important centre of trade, was reduced, but not occupied, by a Naval force in 1851, but resulting treaties with King Akitoye for the abolition of the trade proved almost useless in the absence of any administrative arrangements to ensure their observance and Akitoye's death, in 1853, was followed by a long period of civil unrest. In 1861, Her Majesty's Government, therefore, reluctantly decided on the occupation of Lagos as the only effective means to the desired end. This was achieved with little difficulty and the island was created a Colony the following year. The new Colony was consolidated and its boundaries were extended somewhat in the years which followed and, in 1886, the Government felt strong enough to offer its services as arbitrator to bring to an end the latest of the Yoruba civil wars which were such a fruitful source of supply for the slave markets. The offer was accepted, peace was temporarily restored and the war camps were burnt by the arbitrators. The precedent was too good not to be followed by those in difficulties and an appeal was made to the Lagos Government by the Egbado people who were being oppressed by their more powerful neighbours, the Egbas of Abeokuta. This appeal, together with the fear of the establishment of treaty relations between the French and the Egbas, led to further expeditions into the interior and later to the appointment of a British Resident, who set up his headquarters at Ibadan. Generally the whole of Yorubaland, with the exception of the Egba state, was attached to the Colony of Lagos as a British Protectorate. The wars ceased and a great increase in prosperity, both in the hinterland itself and also in consequence in the port of Lagos, was the natural result. It was not many years before the treaty of 1893 recognising the independence of Egbaland was voluntarily abrogated since the authorities there found it possible to maintain themselves in power without successive appeals for British support. In 1914 this area, too, came unreservedly under the Government of the Protectorate of Nigeria.

The large area now known as the Northern Region was brought under British protection in the early years of the twentieth century, largely for similar reasons and from the same motives. Various slave-raiding Emirs carried on their activities within a few miles of the Niger Company's scattered posts and it became clear that nothing but force would stop them. One expedition naturally led to another in an area with much more close social and religious affinities than in the coastal belt, and after Government had finally taken over from the Niger Company in 1900, the time soon came when its relative strength and that of the Fulani empire had to be settled. The issue was decided far more easily than might have been expected. The Fulani were aliens and the abuses of their later rule had left them with no deep seated sympathy amongst the subject populations. First Kano and then Sokoto were defeated and occupied, the desert tribes submitted and the Fulani Emirs themselves accepted the relatively easy terms of the conquerors and came formally under British protection. The terms included the abolition of

slave-raiding and the recognition of British suzerainty, coupled with an assurance that the Mohammedan religion and the existing system of law would not be interfered with.

The gradual extension of Government's influence in the Oil Rivers Protectorate had meanwhile been taking place. In 1893 by Order in Council the Protectorate was extended over the hinterland and renamed the Niger Coast Protectorate and the following year Government found itself forced to undertake an expedition against the Jekri Chief Nana, a powerful slave trader, whose activities extended over a wide area. Benin still held aloof and an unescorted expedition led by Acting Consul-General Philips, in 1897, in an effort to establish a friendly settlement, was attacked and its members, with two exceptions, massacred. A military expedition was accordingly despatched and Benin City was captured with only slight loss six weeks later.

In 1899 the charter of the Royal Niger Company was revoked and on 1st January, 1900, its territories came under formal Government control, compensation being paid to the Company in respect of its administrative expenses and its existing buildings and stores. The Company had done much to abolish the slave trade, bringing the benefits of peace and justice to peoples who had previously lived under the shadow of both unrest and oppression. Its virtual trade monopoly became, in the long run, no more defensible in principle than was the "administration at private discretion of Territories of which the defence was provided at public expenses," and the revocation of the Charter was bound to come. But recognition should be given to the great part played by the Company in the building of Nigeria.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONSOLIDATION

The penetration into and extension of British influence over the wide areas of Nigeria had, as has been seen, been carried out by three different sets of officials responsible respectively to the Colonial Office, the Foreign Office and the Directors of the Royal Niger Company. Even when the Royal Niger Company disappeared as a governing body in 1900, there still remained three separate administrations. These were reduced in 1906 to two when the Colony and Protectorate of Lagos was amalgamated with the Niger Coast Protectorate to form the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and the inevitability of the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria was clearly foreseen. This came on 1st January, 1914, when the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria was formally inaugurated under the authority of Royal Letters Patent and Order in Council. Sir Frederick Lugard, who had been appointed in 1912 Governor of both the then remaining administrations, now became the first Governor of a united Nigeria.

The period of consolidation which now followed could hardly have begun in more difficult circumstances. The first world war began in August, 1914, and Nigeria not only found it impossible to recruit much-needed staff for the administration of the territory, but some members of even such limited services as existed, left in order to play their part

in the armed forces. Furthermore, the Nigeria Regiment was called upon to play an important part in the expeditions undertaken against the German colonies, first in the Cameroons and Togoland and, later, in East Africa. In all these campaigns the soldiers displayed both great gallantry and complete loyalty to their new allegiance. It was also a great tribute to the skill and tact with which Sir Frederick Lugard and his officers had handled the delicate situation in the north that not only was no advantage taken by the Emirs of prevailing difficult conditions to re-assert their independence, but throughout the war they continued to give convincing proof of their loyalty to the British connection. Minor trouble broke out in various parts of southern Nigeria, due more to local administrative difficulties than to any general desire to throw off British rule. By far the most serious of these outbreaks was the Egba rising of 1918, which assumed serious proportions for a time, but was eventually suppressed without difficulty by the newly returned troops from East Africa.

In 1919 Sir Frederick Lugard, soon to become Lord Lugard, retired from the Governorship of Nigeria. To his outstanding position in its history no better tribute could be paid than the following extract from a speech to the Legislative Council on 18th March, 1946, by the then Governor, Sir Arthur Richards (now Lord Milverton):

“ In the proud record of British Colonial Administration two names stand out—those of Stamford Raffles and Lord Lugard. Speaking in Nigeria there is no need for me to say what Lugard did in bringing order out of chaos and in laying the foundations of the Nigeria we see today. Those who knew him personally marvelled how great a heart beat within that slender frame and with what sure instinct he planned the administration. There is always something sad about the passing of a great man. Lord Lugard had a modesty commensurate with his greatness and his fondest hope was that he had made some contribution to the Nigerian people in whose welfare his interest never flagged until the end.

“ To the ordinary man the outstanding characteristic of Lord Lugard was his prodigious industry. He never took a day off; he was at work all day and far into the night wherever he was—in Zungeru, on a launch on the Niger, in rest houses, even on leave and on the voyage to and from Lagos—and he continued to work at the same pitch right up to the end of his life. Only a man of his physical strength and tenacity of purpose could have accomplished that immense amount of detailed work, and at the same time, amid all the urgent problems, the day-to-day changes and the constant risks of those early days, have kept in clear perspective the administrative structure which he was building up and which we and all the world know today. Yet behind all this there was no mistaking the soldier and the man of action in the alert and wiry figure of “the Little Man” as he came to be known later on. One did not argue with his swift decisions; once made they were immovable. One of his notes, on the choice of a school site, read ‘ I planted a white stick where the Superintendent’s house should be ’—and there it was, and is.

“ It was no wonder that he inspired confidence in all those with whom he worked and that less than ten years after he had made his first adventurous journey northwards from Jebba, a stranger could travel alone and in perfect safety through a settled and orderly country, rid of the slavery which he hated, and governed, under his guidance, by the Africans in whose service he spent his life.”

The war had brought great difficulties to Nigeria in the complete dislocation of world trade, but the first two years of peace were a period of unparalleled prosperity. Boom prices were paid for Nigerian produce

and exports rose to unprecedented levels. The slump which followed caused great economic difficulties, but it can fairly be said that, notwithstanding a series of financial crises due to world trade conditions, Nigeria progressed steadily in the period which intervened before the outbreak of the second World War in 1939. The staff of all departments was expanded, enabling Government to extend its activities in a number of ways. Communications were greatly improved, remote areas thus being brought for the first time under effective control. Further, social amenities were widely extended and began to assume, for the first time, the functions and status of a national service. An important part in this and in the great spread of education which took place in these years was played by voluntary agencies, chief amongst which were the Christian Missions. The educational work of these bodies, in particular, has been of the greatest value and has been extensively encouraged by grants from Government funds. Still further progress could have been made but for the necessity of financing development wholly, or almost wholly, from Nigerian revenues. These, being dependent to a great extent on import customs duties, were subject to considerable fluctuation owing to the ramifications of international trade.

In all this period there was only one major threat to law and order in the territory. This was the women's rising which occurred in the Owerri and Calabar Provinces in 1929 and largely resulted in the destruction of the local system of government which had been set up and in the establishment of Native Administration based more closely on the indigenous customs of the people.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND POST-WAR YEARS

With the outbreak of the second World War the loyalty of Nigerians was, as in 1914, in many ways convincingly demonstrated. Recruits for the armed forces greatly exceeded the number which could be absorbed, and money was generously subscribed for war purposes. An expeditionary force was despatched to Kenya, including many veterans of the East Africa Campaign of the previous war; this force after assisting in the occupation of Abyssinia, returned to man the frontiers of Nigeria, the Gambia and Sierra Leone against possible invasion from Vichy-controlled territory. In September, 1943, and April, 1944, the 81st and 82nd (West Africa) Divisions left for Burma, where they played a prominent part in the Arakan, and units of the Nigerian 3rd Brigade were included in General Wingate's special force operating behind the Japanese lines in Central Burma.

Meanwhile, in Nigeria, vigorous efforts were made to increase the production of essential export commodities. With the loss of Malaya, Nigeria became the chief source of tin for British war factories, while groundnuts, palm oil and kernels were in urgent demand to maintain fat supplies.

The political, economic and social progress of Nigeria since 1945 has been swift. On 1st January, 1947, a new constitution was introduced.

An enlarged Legislative Council was set up with a majority of unofficial members and was empowered to legislate for the whole country, instead of only the south. Regional Houses of Assembly with unofficial majorities and a House of Chiefs in the north were also established, with important advisory and financial functions. Another constitution giving Nigerians a yet greater share in the control of their affairs came into force in 1951 and was still in force at the end of 1953 although during the year agreement had been reached on important changes. Under this constitution there was a Central Legislature composed almost entirely of Nigerian elected members and there were Regional Houses of similar composition. There was a Council of Ministers with a Nigerian majority drawn from the House of Representatives and similar Regional Executive Councils. These Councils, with their Nigerian majorities, had the responsibility of formulating Government policy and directing executive action.

The 1951 Constitution was followed in 1954 by a further revision which was the outcome of conferences at which all the major political parties were represented. These were held in London and Lagos in July and August 1953 and January 1954, and their conclusions published in two reports (Cmd. 8934 and Cmd. 9059). On the basis of the decisions reached by these conferences, a new Constitution Order in Council was made and came into effect on the 1st of October, 1954, (The Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954).

The changes introduced by this Order in Council are discussed in more detail in Chapter 3 of this part of the Report. For the first time in Nigerian constitutional history, a federal form of government was introduced with the three Regions enjoying a considerable degree of internal autonomy, and with the Southern Cameroons responsible directly to the Governor-General for the conduct of its affairs.

The most important economic developments have been the preparation and carrying out of the Ten-Year Plan for Development and Welfare, and the successful formation and operation of the Marketing Boards and Regional Production Development Boards.

The Ten-Year Development Plan was approved by the Legislative Council in 1946. It was estimated to cost over £55,000,000 and £23,000,000 towards this sum was allocated by the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The scheme was under revision in 1950 and a revised plan was accepted in 1951. Of the £55,000,000 allocated to the original Plan, £34,000,000 was outstanding at 31st March, 1951, and the estimated expenditure of this sum from 1951 to 1956 will be over £12,500,000 by the Northern Region, £10,000,000 by the Central Government, nearly £6,000,000 by the Eastern Region and £5,500,000 by the Western. The Plan is aimed to give a firm foundation on which further development in Nigeria can be built. In it, therefore, there have been large allocations for the expansion of basic social services, such as health and education, for basic equipment such as machinery for good water supplies, roads and the tools of technical education, and for production services and revenue-earning projects. In spite of difficulties in obtaining the men and materials to

put the plan into practice and in spite of recent steep rises in prices, the plan has done and is doing much towards the success of the economic schemes promoted by the Marketing Boards, the Regional Production Development Boards and others.

One of the Marketing Boards' chief aims was to secure reasonable and stable prices for producers in adverse conditions so as to avoid any repetition of the experiences Nigerian primary producers went through in the nineteen-thirties. Owing, however, to the sharp increase in world prices of cocoa, oilseeds, groundnuts and other products, the Boards have not only been able to strengthen their position and build up reserves to cushion producers against an eventual fall in world prices, but to allocate very large sums of money to schemes (largely now drawn up by the Regional Production Development Boards) for the benefit of the areas where the crops with which they are concerned are grown.

The most striking development in Nigeria's social services since the war has been the founding, with generous aid from the United Kingdom, of Nigeria's first University College, at Ibadan.

One other important post-war change must be mentioned in this short summary, namely the appointment of Nigerians in large numbers to senior posts in the Nigerian Civil Service, and the granting of scholarships to many others to fit them later for such posts. A Commission was appointed in May, 1948, to make recommendations on the recruitment and training of Nigerians for Senior Service posts. The Commission's report was accepted by the Government. Approximately one-seventh of the Senior Service is now Nigerian.

1952 saw the coming into operation of the new constitution mentioned earlier in this Chapter, and the first workings of the Executive Councils and Legislatures in the Regions and of the House of Representatives and the Council of Ministers at the Centre. As stated in the General Review in Part I, the London Conference reached preliminary agreement on the principle of a federal system of government, under which Regions would have a greater degree of autonomy. Final agreement on this new constitution was reached in Lagos in January, 1954.

THE CAMEROONS

The former German Colony of the Cameroons was conquered by French and British forces in the first World War between 1914 and 1916. Germany renounced her rights to the Colony by the Treaty of Versailles and in 1922 a portion of the Colony was assigned to the United Kingdom to be administered under League of Nations mandate. The British Cameroons consist of two narrow strips of territory on Nigeria's eastern borders with a gap between them on either side of the Benue river. The total area is some 34,000 square miles. The territory was and still is administered as an integral part of Nigeria. The only developed part of the territory was the extreme southern tip, where the Germans had opened up banana plantations. These plantations returned to German ownership in the nineteen-twenties and continued to profit their owners without providing much benefit for the people of the Cameroons. At the

beginning of the second World War the plantations were vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property and it was later decided that this time they should not fall back again into private hands. By legislation passed in 1946 the lands were acquired by Government so that they might be held and administered for the use and common benefit of the inhabitants of the Territory and leased to a new Cameroons Development Corporation for the achievement of that purpose. The Corporation, by the development of the plantations and the health, education and welfare services it provides, is already doing much to increase the prosperity of the Cameroons peoples.

After the second World War the United Kingdom expressed its wish to place the Cameroons under the new Trusteeship system and this was effected by a Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1946. Under the agreement the United Kingdom was made responsible for the administration of the Territory. A visiting Mission of the United Nations Trusteeship Council visited the Territory at the end of 1949. The Territory is, in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement, administered as an integral part of Nigeria, but a Commissioner of the Cameroons was appointed in 1949 with special responsibilities for administration in the Southern Cameroons and for trusteeship affairs in the whole Territory. A second Mission visited the Territory in 1952.

Under the provisions of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, the Southern Cameroons, formerly the Bamenda and Cameroons Provinces, were given quasi-regional status with an elected Assembly and an Executive Council with an unofficial majority. The Northern Cameroons, in accordance with the wishes of its representatives expressed at the Constitutional Conference, continued to be administered as part of the Northern Region. A full report of developments in the trust territory during the year was made to the General Assembly of the United Nations by Her Majesty's Government (Colonial No. 318).

GOVERNORS IN NIGERIA

1914	Sir Frederick Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (later Lord Lugard). Personal title of Governor-General.
1919	Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
1925	Sir Graeme Thomson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1931	Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1935	Sir Bernard Bourdillon, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1943	Sir Arthur Richards, G.C.M.G., (now Lord Milverton).
1948	Sir John Macpherson, G.C.M.G.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS SINCE 1914

1914	Formal inauguration of Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. Invasion of Cameroons by Nigerian troops on outbreak of war with Germany.
1916	Conquest of Cameroons completed. Completion of railway bridge over River Niger at Jebba.
1922	Great Britain received mandate from League of Nations in respect of portion of the German Cameroons.

- 1923 Establishment of Legislative Council with jurisdiction over the Colony and Southern Province of Nigeria.
- 1925 Visit of Prince of Wales.
- 1926 Opening of Makurdi-Kaduna section of the Railway.
- 1929 Opening of Zaria-Kaura Namoda section of the Railway.
Riot at Aba, leading to review of system of local administration in the Southern Provinces.
- 1930 Opening of Kano-Nguru section of the Railway.
- 1932 Opening of Benue Bridge at Makurdi.
- 1936 First direct air mail service between Nigeria and the United Kingdom.
- 1939 Division of Southern Provinces into the Western and Eastern Provinces.
Outbreak of second World War.
- 1940-41 Nigerian troops take part in Italian East African Campaign.
- 1943-45 Nigerians of the 81st and 82nd Divisions take part in Burma Campaign.
- 1946 Beginning of 10-year Development Plan.
Establishment of Cameroons Development Corporation.
Trusteeship Agreement for Cameroons approved by General Assembly of United Nations.
- 1947 New Constitution. Legislative Council now has jurisdiction over the whole of Nigeria and a majority of non-official members. Houses of Assembly set up in each Region.
- 1948 Opening of University College, Ibadan.
- 1949 Establishment of Marketing Boards for Cotton, Groundnuts and Palm Produce.
Establishment of Regional Production Boards.
Announcement that the University College, Ibadan, is to receive £382,000 for initial capital expenditure on the site under a C.D. and W. scheme.
Disturbances at the Enugu Colliery, subsequently followed by trouble at Aba, Onitsha and Port Harcourt.
Commission of enquiry appointed, with Sir William Fitzgerald as chairman.
Visiting Mission of the United Nations Trusteeship Council visited the Cameroons and Togoland.
- 1950 Ibadan General Conference on Review of the Constitution.
Commission appointed to make recommendations for the allocation of revenue to the three Regional Administrations and the Nigerian Government.
Party of British industrial and trade union experts visited Nigeria to advise on industrial relations.
Announcement of His Majesty's Government's general acceptance of the Nigerian Legislative Council's recommendations for the revision of the constitution.
Cocoa Marketing Board's gift of over £1,000,000 to endow the Department of Agriculture at the University College.
- 1951 New Constitution brought into force.
Country wide elections for new Regional Houses and House of Representatives.
Council of Ministers becomes principal instrument of policy.
Principles of revenue allocation to Regions settled.
- 1952 First meetings of the New Regional and Central Legislatures and visit of British Parliamentary delegation to attend the first Budget Session of the House of Representatives.
Visit of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.
- 1953 Motion in House of Representatives asking for Self-government by 1956.
Kano Riots. The London Conference on the Nigerian Constitution.
Visit of a Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
- 1954 Lagos Conference on the Nigerian constitution. New constitution came into force on 1st October.

Chapter 3 : Administration

The Regions

THE Federation of Nigeria comprises the Northern Region of Nigeria, the Western Region of Nigeria, the Eastern Region of Nigeria, the Southern Cameroons and the Federal Territory of Lagos. The boundaries of these Regions coincide with those of the former Northern, Western and Eastern Provinces, excluding, in the case of the Western Region, the Federal Territory of Lagos. The boundary of the Southern Cameroons coincides with that part of the Cameroons that was in the former Eastern Region, while that of the Federal Territory of Lagos coincides with that part of the Colony that was in the town of Lagos and delimited by the Lagos Local Government (Delimitation of the Town and Division into Wards) Order in Council 1953, made under the Lagos Local Government Law 1953. The capital of the Federation of Nigeria is at Lagos, while the capitals of the Northern, Western and Eastern Region are at Kaduna, Ibadan and Enugu respectively.

In 1954 there was a Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief for the whole of the Federation of Nigeria and Governors in each of the three Regions. A Commissioner of the Cameroons administered the Southern Cameroons and was responsible to the Governor-General, as far as Trusteeship affairs were concerned, for the whole of the Trust Territory.

The 1954 Constitution

The 1954 constitution established a Federal House of Representatives and a Council of Ministers for the whole of the Federation of Nigeria and separate Legislative Houses and Executive Councils for each of the three Regions and for the Southern Cameroons. It gave to the Southern Cameroons a quasi-Regional status.

The constitution provided for certain powers to be vested in the Federal Government, certain powers to be held concurrently by the Federal and Regional Governments with Federal law prevailing in case of conflict and residuary powers resting with the three Regional Governments.

The Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers was the principal instrument of policy in and for Nigeria. It consisted of the Governor-General as President, three *ex officio* members and 10 Ministers. The *ex officio* members were the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary of the Federation.

Appendix A gives the full composition of the Council in 1954 and Appendix E the portfolios assigned to individual members of the Council.

The Regional Executive Councils

The Executive Councils of the Regions were the principal instruments of policy for the Regions in matters to which the executive authority of the Regions extended. In the Northern Region the Executive Council consisted of the Governor as President, three *ex officio* members, the Civil Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary, and 13 Ministers. In the Western Region the Executive Council consisted of the Governor as President and 11 Ministers. In the Eastern Region the Executive Council consisted of the Governor as President and 12 Ministers. In each of the three Regions there was a Regional Premier. The Executive Council of the Southern Cameroons consisted of the Commissioner of the Cameroons as President, three *ex officio* members, the Deputy Commissioner, the Legal Secretary, the Financial and Development Secretary of the Cameroons and four unofficial Members.

The Composition of the Region Executive Council in 1954 is shown in Appendix B.

House of Representatives

There was a Federal House of Representatives which consisted of the President, 3 *ex officio* members, 184 representative members of whom 92 were elected in the Northern Region, 42 each in the Western and Eastern Regions, 6 in the Southern Cameroons and 2 in Lagos. There were in addition to these not more than 6 Special Members representing interests which in the Governor-General's opinion were not otherwise adequately represented in the House. The 3 *ex officio* members were the same as those who sat on the Council of Ministers.

Laws

The Governor-General, with the advice and consent of the Federal House of Representatives, might make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Federal Territory.

The Governors of the Regions, with the advice and consent of the Regional Houses of Assembly might make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Regions with regard to such matters as were within the competence of the Governments of the Regions.

Regional Houses

In the Northern Region, there were two Legislative Houses, the Northern House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly. The Northern House of Chiefs consisted of the Governor as President, 13 first-Class Chiefs, 37 other Chiefs and an Adviser on Moslem Law. The Northern House of Assembly was to consist of the President, 4 official members, 131 elected members and not more than 10 Special members representing interests or communities which in the opinion of the Governor were otherwise not adequately represented.

In the Western Region there was a Western House of Chiefs which consisted of a President elected from among the Chiefs, 50 traditional

Chiefs of whom approximately half were Head Chiefs, members of the Executive Council, who were members of the House of Assembly and Special members. There was also a Western House of Assembly consisting of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, 80 elected members and not more than 3 Special members.

The Eastern House of Assembly consisted of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, 80 elected members and not more than 3 Special members.

Members of the Regional Legislatures in 1954 are listed at Appendix D.

Elections to Regional Houses

The electoral regulations varied in each of the three Regions. In the Northern Region members of the House of Assembly and of the House of Representatives were elected by electoral colleges established in each Province; in the Western Region, elections to the Regional House of Assembly and the House of Representatives were direct and based on adult tax suffrage, while in the Eastern Region elections were direct and based on universal adult suffrage.

Joint Councils

In both the Northern and Western Regions, provision was made in the constitution, in the event of disagreement between the two Legislative Houses in respect of legislation, for the Governor to summon a joint sitting of representatives of both Houses for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the legislation in question. In the Northern Region each House was entitled to elect not more than 40 of its members as representatives to attend such a joint sitting, making a total of 80 in all. In the Western Region the Joint Council consisted of not more than 40 members, 20 drawn from each of the two Houses.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Northern Region

There were two notable developments in local government in the Northern Region during 1954. First, the new Native Authority Law was passed and came into force. Its main object was to replace the Native Authority Ordinance of 1943 as amended from time to time and as supplemented in varying degrees by other laws which conferred powers on Native Authorities, thus under a single law incorporating as many of the provisions dealing with the functions of Native Authorities as could conveniently be grouped together. Among the new portions of the law probably the most important were several enabling clauses which made it possible to set up a large variety of councils and committees for various local government purposes. A framework was thus provided for far-reaching developments over a very wide field, within which the Ministry for Local Government took over the responsibility for guiding and co-ordinating the application in practice of the law.

Already by the end of the year several new Instruments in the form of charters establishing town and local councils had either been published or were in the course of preparation. These all provided for elected majorities, and as they would certainly be the blue-prints for future development it was safe to say that democratic principles would in future be firmly established at all levels of Native Authority hierarchies. The trend towards amalgamation was also strengthened and further federation reduced the number of Native Authorities to 90, of which 59 were Chiefs in-Council, 17 were designated as Chiefs and Council and 14 took a conciliar form.

Alongside these new conciliar developments the Regional Government recognised the indispensability of proper local government training for all those engaged on Native Authority business, and to that end a decision was taken to found an Institute for this purpose. This was opened in April, 1954, at Zaria, and by the end of the year preliminary pilot courses had been held for various categories of Native Authority officials. These were a great success and a full programme was started to give a balanced mixture of practical and theoretical instruction to groups of Chiefs, Councillors, District Heads and District Scribes to a total approaching three hundred during the first full year and considerably more annually thereafter.

Eastern Region

At the beginning of the year the local government branch of the former Secretariat had begun to operate as a ministry with Dr. the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe as the Minister. During the first three months the ministerial organisation took shape and on the 1st April the Ministry of Local Government was established with its own establishments, though for the time being the clerical staff were considered as part of the general secretariat pool. During the next six months steps were taken to re-organise the schedules of work and to develop the various branches within the Ministry so that at the appropriate time it could be set up as a completely independent organisation.

On October 1st, with the introduction of the new constitution, the Ministry of Internal Affairs was established, the Minister being Dr. the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe. Most of this portfolio was taken up with local government matters. Co-operation and community development were relinquished to other Ministries, but their loss was more than compensated for by the assumption of responsibility for numerous matters which had previously been dealt with in the office of the former Civil Secretary.

There was steady progress with the introduction of local government. On the 1st January, 1954, there were in existence 5 counties, 4 urban districts and 17 rural districts, and 23 rural districts were established, followed on the 1st June by 1 more urban district—Onitsha. During the year work continued steadily on the planning and preparations for the establishment of 4 counties, 2 urban districts and 24 rural districts on the 1st April, 1955. Thus, by that date, the former Native Authority system would exist in only 5 divisions and a part of another.

Where the Native Authority system continued it was the policy to reorganise it in accordance with the probable pattern of the future local government system; thus, for example, if it were planned that a division should become a county, with a number of district councils within it, the aim was to establish a divisional Native Authority which could convert to a county council in the future with a number of subordinate Native Authorities for areas corresponding to the future districts. The divisional Native Authority would then assume responsibility for the functions of the future county, while subordinate authorities would operate the services to be provided by the future districts. In addition, the aim was to replace the old-fashioned councils by bodies elected by the taxpayers of the area. When formed, these councils were encouraged to develop a committee system and to assume as much financial and administrative responsibility for their services as it was thought they could take under the close supervision of the Administration.

The Eastern Region Local Government Ordinance planned for a three-tier system suitably modified. Experience showed that further modifications were necessary; for example the current Ordinance did not provide for a status equivalent to the English county borough. There were however, large towns in the Region where lack of communications, barriers of geography and diversity of tribes and languages had prevented the association of some units in large counties. Therefore, it was planned to make it possible to establish a two-tier system of district and local councils only, where such an organisation would better suit the needs of a particular locality. To this end, provision was made for such alterations in the structure of the existing system in a new Local Government Bill which was prepared during the last months of the year. This Bill also catered for other changes and modifications that had been found necessary. It was to be presented to the House of Assembly at its Budget Session in March, 1955.

Western Region

The native authority system was adopted in the Western Region in 1916 and until 1953, when the Western Region Local Government Law was introduced, native authority councils were responsible for the conduct of local affairs. The native authority system was progressively modernised throughout this period. The number of councils had by 1951 been reduced to 50 and the proportion of elected members on such councils had been greatly increased.

The Western Region Local Government Law of 1953 provided for the establishment of independent divisional, district and local councils deriving their powers direct from the Regional Authority and enjoying a much greater measure of local autonomy than the native authority councils which they superseded. The establishment of these councils was invariably preceded by detailed enquiry conducted by local committees appointed by the Regional Authority.

The instruments establishing the local government councils stipulated that there should be an elected majority; but provision was also

made for the appointment of traditional members, their number being limited to one-quarter of the total membership of the council. The president of the council was normally a senior chief in the area, and the council also elected a chairman responsible for the day-to-day business of the council and the conduct of its meetings.

Elections to these local government councils were conducted in accordance with regulations made under the Western Region Local Government Law, 1952, which provided for election by secret ballot.

The first local government councils were established in the Ijebu-Remo Division in 1953. During 1954 others were established in the Egbado, Oshun, Asaba and Kukuruku Divisions and in the Ibadan district. In these four Divisions the structure of local government was based upon a Divisional Council and a number of District Councils. In the Iwo and Ogbomosho Districts of the Oshun Division and in the Ibadan District all-purpose District Councils were established. Instruments establishing councils, as shown in the following table, were published during the year. Elections to these councils were to take place in 1955.

<i>Province</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Councils to be established</i>
Oyo	Ilesha Division	Divisional Council, Ilesha Urban District Council, 20 Local Councils.
	Oyo Division	Divisional Council 5 District Councils
	Ila District	"all purpose" District Council
Ondo	Akoko District	1 Divisional Council, 1 District Council, 12 Local Councils
	Idanre District	1 "all purpose" District Council
Ibadan	Ibarapa District	"all purpose" District Council.

Southern Cameroons

The existing native authorities were built up after careful inquiry in each case into the basis of traditional authority. Where chiefs, or chiefs and councils, formed the recognised authority they became the native authority. Where the hereditary principle did not operate, the representatives of the extended families or groups were formed into councils in whatever way the people wanted and given statutory powers as native authorities. Native Authorities and Native Courts took cognisance of local law and custom, but did not interfere with them except in so far as their law and custom were repugnant to natural justice, morality, and humanity, or conflicted with the provisions of any Ordinance.

Existing forms of local government ranged from the hierarchic, which was commonest in the north, to the conciliar, which was more prevalent near the coast, but these forms merged into one another, and there was a constant tendency for the extremes to disappear; any attempt to classify and enumerate would therefore be misleading. Inasmuch as the Native Authority Ordinance set out the functions and prescribed the duties of local government bodies it defined their relationship with the

central territorial government and with the legislatures. The qualifications required of the members were simply that they should be acceptable to the people over whom the Native Authority had jurisdiction, but under the Native Authority Ordinance the Resident might remove a member, and this power was exercised in cases of misconduct or ineptitude. Since local government is founded on traditional institutions the jurisdiction of local government bodies usually conformed to tribal or similar divisions. Amalgamation occurred where it was the wish of the people concerned, and was calculated to promote efficiency.

Women were represented on the Native Authority Councils in the Bamenda and Mamfe, and in Kumba provision was made for the appointment of special members. A process of federation and amalgamation of Native Authorities in the Southern Cameroons had been going on for a number of years. Much was achieved in this direction, particularly in the Bamenda area, and efforts were continuing.

Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

IMPERIAL weights and measures are in use.

Chapter 5 : Reading List

GENERAL

- BARGER, G. P. *Hausa-English Dictionary*. Oxford University Press, 1934.
 BARTH, H. *Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa*. 5 vols. London, Longmans, 1857.
 BURNS, Sir A. *History of Nigeria*. 4th Edition. London. Allen & Unwin, 1948.
Cambridge History of the British Empire. Vols. I & II. Cambridge University Press, 1929 and 1940.
 DENHAM, CLAPPERTON and OUDNEY. *Narratives of Travels and discoveries in Northern and Central Africa*. 2 vols. 3rd Edition. London, Murray, 1828.
 ELIAS, T. O. *Nigerian Land Law and Customs*. London, Routledge, 1951.
 FORDE, D. *The Yoruba speaking Peoples of Nigeria*. Oxford University Press, 1951.
 GREEN, M. M. *Ibo Village Affairs*. London, Sidgwick and Jackson, 1948.
 HAILEY, LORD. *An African Survey*. Oxford University Press, 1938.
 HASTINGS, A. C. G. *Nigerian Days*. London, Lane and Bodley Head, 1925.
 HINES, F. and LUMLEY, G. *Juju and Justice in Nigeria*. London, Lane and Bodley Head, 1930.
 HOGBEN, S. J. *Muhammadian Emirates of Nigeria*. Oxford University Press, 1930.
 HUBBARD, J. W. *The Sobo of the Niger Delta*. Zaria, Gaskiya Corporation, 1951.
 JOHNSON, S. *History of the Yorubas*. London, Routledge, 1921.
 KINGSLEY, M. *Travels in West Africa*. London, Longmans, 1900.
 LANDER, R. & S. *Journal of an expedition to explore the Niger*. London, Murray, 1883.
 LUGARD, LADY. *A Tropical Dependency*. London, Nesbitt, 1905.
 LUGARD, LORD. *Dual Mandate in Tropical Africa*. London, Blackwood, 1922.
 MEEK, C. K. *The Northern Tribes of Nigeria*. 2 vols. Oxford University Press, 1925.
 MEEK, C. K. *Tribal Studies in Northern Nigeria*. London, Kegan Paul, 1931.
 MEEK, C. K. *Law and Authority in a Nigerian Tribe*. Oxford University Press, 1947.
Nigeria Year Book, 1952. Lagos, Nigerian Printing Co.
 NIVEN, C. R. *Short History of Nigeria*. London, Longmans, 1937.
 PEDLER, F. J. *West Africa*. London, Methuen, 1951.

- PERHAM, M. *Native Administration in Nigeria*. Oxford University Press, 1937.
 TALBOT, P. A. *The Peoples of Southern Nigeria*. 4 vols. Oxford University Press, 1926.
 WELMAN, J. B. *A Thorny Wilderness*. London, Blackwood, 1952.
 WHEARE, J. *The Nigerian Legislative Council*. London, Faber, 1950.

ECONOMICS

- BOWER, P. A., BROWN, A. J. and Others. *Mining, Commerce and Finance in Nigeria*. Ed. M. Perham. London, Faber, 1948.
 COOK, A. N. *British Enterprise in Nigeria*. University of Philadelphia Press, 1943.
 FORDE, D. and SCOTT, R. *The Native Economies of Nigeria*. Ed. M. Perham. London, Faber, 1946.

NATURAL SCIENCES, FLORA AND FAUNA

- BANNERMAN, D. A. *Birds of Tropical West Africa*. 8 vols. London, Crown Agents, 1930-51.
 BATES, G. L. *Handbook of the Birds of West Africa*. London, Bale, 1930.
 DOLLMAN, D. G. and BURLACE, J. B. *Rowland Ward's Record of Big Game with their distribution, characteristics, dimensions, weights and horn and tusk measurements*. 9th edition. London, Rowland Ward, 1928.
 FAIRBAIRN, W. A. *Some game birds of West Africa*. London, Oliver and Boyd, 1952.
 FAULKNER, O. T. and MACKIE, J. R. *West African Agriculture*. Cambridge University Press, 1933.
Geological Survey of Nigeria. Bulletins, Occasional Papers, etc. Lagos, Government Printer, Various dates from 1921.
 HUTCHINSON, J. and DALZIEL, J. M. *Flora of West Tropical Africa*. 2 vols. in 4 parts. London, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 1927-36.
 ROSEVEAR, D. R. *Checklist and Atlas of Nigeria Mammals*. Lagos, Government Printer, 1953.
 WELMAN, J. B. *Preliminary Survey of the Freshwater Fisheries of Nigeria*. Lagos Government Printer, 1948.
Proposals for the Revision of the Constitution of Nigeria. Cmd. 6599, 1945.
The Anchau Rural Development and Settlement Scheme, by T. A. M. NASH, 1948.
Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Disorders in the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria, November, 1949. Colonial No. 256, 1950.
Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Disorders in the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria. Exchange of Despatches between the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Colonial No. 257, 1950.
Enquiry into the Disorders in the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria. Proceedings of the Commission 1950. Two Volumes.
Report of the Nigerian Livestock Mission. Colonial No. 266, 1950.
Contagious caprine pleuro-pneumonia; a Study of the disease in Nigeria, by E. O. LONGLEY. Colonial Research Publication No. 7, 1951.
Colonial Road Problems; Impressions from visits to Nigeria, by H. W. W. POLLITT. Colonial Research Publication No. 8, 1950.
Insect infestation of stored food products in Nigeria. Report of a survey, 1948-50, and of control measures adopted. Colonial Research Publication No. 12, 1952.
Report by the Conference on the Nigerian Constitution held in London in July and August, 1953. Cmd. 8934, 1953.
Nigeria Report of the Fiscal Commission on the Financial Effects of the Proposed New Constitutional Arrangements. Cmd. 9026, 1953.
Report by the Resumed Conference on the Nigerian Constitution held in Lagos in January and February, 1954. Cmd. 9059, 1954.
The National Income of Nigeria, 1950-51, by A. R. Prest and I. G. Stewart. Colonial Research Studies No. 11, 1953.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

- Obtainable, if in print, from the Crown Agents for the Oversea Governments and Administrations, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.
- Annual Reports of the Regional Production Development Boards.*
- Annual Departmental Reports.*
- Administrative and Financial Procedure under the new Constitution.* Financial Relations between the Government of Nigeria and the Native Administrations. Report by Sir S. Phillipson, C.M.G., 1946.
- Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Conditional Sales*, 1948.
- Statement of the Policy proposed for the Future Marketing of Nigerian Oils, Oil Seeds and Cotton.* (Sessional Paper No. 17 of 1948).
- Review of the Constitution—Regional Recommendations*, 1949.
- Report on the Operating Problems of the Nigeria Railway*, 1949, by H. F. Pallant.
- Memorandum on Local Government Policy in the Eastern Provinces.* 1949.
- Report on the Drafting Committee of the Constitution.* 1950.
- Proceedings of General Conference on the Constitution*, January, 1950.
- Report on a Technical College Organisation for Nigeria*, by W. H. Thorp and F. J. Harlow. (Sessional Paper No. 11 of 1950).
- Report of Commission of Enquiry into the Okrika-Kalabari dispute.* 1950.
- Review of the Constitution of Nigeria.* Despatch from the Secretary of State dated July 15, 1950. (Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1950).
- Memorandum on the Imposition of an Education Rate in the Eastern Provinces*, by C. T. Quinn-Young. 1950. Enugu, Government Printer.
- An Enquiry into the Proposal to introduce Local Rating in Aid of Primary Education in the Eastern Region.* 1951. Enugu, Government Printer.
- Local Government in the Western Provinces of Nigeria.* 1951, Ibadan Government Printer.
- An Experiment in Resettlement*, by E. O. W. Hunt. 1951. Kaduna, Government Printer.
- Address by His Honour Commander Sir James Pyke-Nott, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Region at the first Budget Meeting of the Eastern House of Assembly*, February, 1952. Enugu, Government Printer.
- A revised Plan of Development and Welfare for Nigeria*, 1951–56. (Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1951). Lagos, Government Printer.
- Report on the work of the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research* (University College, Ibadan, Nigeria), April, 1951 to March, 1952. Ibadan University College.
- House of Representatives Debates.* First Session, January, 1952. Lagos, Government Printer.
- Report of Commission on Revenue Allocation.* 1951.
- Handbook of Constitutional Instruments.* Lagos, Government Printer, 1952.
- House of Representatives Debates.* March to April 1953, Lagos, Government Printer.
- Northern Region House of Chiefs Debates.* February 1952, May 1953. Kaduna, Government Printer.
- Northern Region House of Assembly Debates.* July 1952, January, 1953, May 1953. Kaduna, Government Printer.
- Eastern Region House of Assembly Debates.* February 1952, July 1952. Enugu, Government Printer.
- Western Region House of Chiefs Debates.* First Session, March, 1952. Lagos, Government Printer.
- Western Region House of Assembly Debates.* Part II. Lagos, Government Printer.
- Eastern Region House of Assembly Debates.* First Session, July, 1952. Lagos, Government Printer.
- Joint Council of Western Region House of Chiefs and House of Assembly Debates.* January, 1952. Lagos, Government Printer.

- Memoranda of the Revision of salaries and wages of Government Staff.* Lagos, Government Printer.
- Proceedings of a Conference called to consider the Report of the Nigerian Livestock Mission.* Lagos, Government Printer.
- Oilseed Processing in Nigeria.* Report by J. C. Gardiner. Nigeria Groundnut Marketing Board.
- Progress Report of the Nigerian Plan of Development and Welfare, Eastern Region.* Enugu, Government Printer.
- Half-yearly Report on the Progress of Development and Welfare Schemes.* October, 1951–February, 1952. (Sessional Paper No. 3, 1952). Lagos, Government Printer.
- Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Lagos Town Council.* Bernard Storey, O.B.E. Gaskiya Corporation, Zaria.
- Report of an Inquiry into a Railway Accident near Ilugun Station, October, 1952.* (Sessional Paper No. 12/1952). Lagos, Government Printer.
- Policy Papers by the Western Regional Government in Social Welfare, Rural Health, Agriculture, Co-operatives, Education and Forestry.* Ibadan, Government Printer.
- Recent Trends and possible future developments in the field of Government in the Northern Region.* Kaduna, Government Printer.
- Report of the Yakin Jahilci Committee.* Lagos, Government Printer.
- Kano Disturbances 16th–19th May, 1953.* Lagos, Government Printer.
- Conference on the Nigerian Constitution, July and August, 1953.* Lagos, Government Printer.
- The Economic Development of Nigeria.* Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Lagos, Government Printer, 1954.

UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

- Obtainable, if in print, from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller.
- Education for Citizenship in Africa.* Report of a Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies. Colonial No. 216, 1948.
- Bibliography of Published Sources relating to African Land Tenure.* Colonial No. 258, 1950.
- Native Agriculture in Tropical African Colonies.* Report of a survey of Problems in Mechanization. Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry. Publication No. 1, 1950.
- Report of the Sorghum Commission to certain British African Territories,* by A. H. Saville and H. C. Thorp. Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry. Publication No. 2, 1951.
- Blindness in British African and Middle East Territories.* 1948.
- Report of the Mission appointed to enquire into the production and transport of Vegetable Oils and Oil seeds produced in the West African Colonies.* Colonial No. 211, 1947.
- Report of the West African Oil Seeds Mission.* Colonial No. 224, 1948.
- Overseas Economic Surveys, British West Africa,* by A. R. STARCK, February, 1949.
- An Economic Survey of the Colonial Territories, 1951.* Vol III: The West African Territories. Colonial No. 281–3, 1952.
- Native Administration in the African Territories,* by LORD HAILEY. Part III: West Africa, 1951.
- Report of the Commission on Higher Education in West Africa.* Cmd. 6655, 1945.
- Report of the Commission on the Civil Services in British West Africa.* Colonial No. 209, 1947.
- Trypanosomiasis in British West Africa,* by PROFESSOR T. H. DAVEY, 1948.
- Tsetse Flies in British West Africa,* by T. A. M. NASH, 1948.
- Report by the Conference on the Nigerian Constitution.* (Cmd. 8934).
- Report by the Resumed Conference on the Nigerian Constitution.* (Cmd. 9059).

APPENDIX A

The Council of Ministers

During 1954, i.e. after the introduction of the new constitution of 1st October, the Members of the Council of Ministers were as follows:

His Excellency, the Governor-General of the Federation
The Chief Secretary of the Federation
The Attorney-General of the Federation
The Financial Secretary of the Federation
The Hon. M. Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, C.B.E., Minister of Transport and Works
The Hon. M. Muhammadu Ribadu, M.B.E., Minister of Land, Mines and Power
The Hon. K. O. Mbadiwe, Minister of Communications and Aviation
The Hon. R. A. Njoku, Minister of Trade and Industry
The Hon. Adegoke Adelabu, Minister of Natural Resources and Social Services
The Hon. Chief Festus Sam Okotie-Eboh, Minister of Labour and Welfare
The Hon. M. T. Mbu, Federal Minister
The Hon. M. Muhammadu Inuwa Wada, Federal Minister
The Hon. V. E. Mukete, Federal Minister

APPENDIX B

Regional Executive Councils

At the end of 1954 the members of the Regional Executive Councils were as follows:

Northern Region

His Excellency The Governor
The Civil Secretary
The Attorney-General
The Financial Secretary
The Hon. Ahmadu, S.B.E., M.H.A. Sardauna Sokoto: Premier and Minister for Local Government and Community Development
The Hon. Aliyu, O.B.E., M.H.A., Makaman Bida, Minister of Education and Social Welfare
The Hon. Yahaya Madawakin Ilorin, M.H.A. Minister of Health
The Hon. P. S. Achimugu, M.H.A. Minister of Natural Resources
The Hon. Alhaji Isa Kaita, M.H.A. Minister of Works and Survey
The Hon. Abba Habib, M.H.A. Minister of Local Industries
Pastor David Lot, M.H.A. Minister without Portfolio
Sir Abubakar, G.B.E., C.M.G. Sultan of Sokoto Minister without Portfolio
Alhaji Muhammadu Sanusi, Emir of Kano Minister without Portfolio
M. Ja'afaru, C.M.G., C.B.E., Emir of Zaria Minister without Portfolio
Atoshi Agbamanu, O.B.E., Aku of Wukari Minister without Portfolio

Eastern Region

His Excellency, the Governor
The Hon. the Premier and Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
The Hon. the Minister of Finance, Mr. Mbonu Ojike
The Hon. the Minister of Health, Dr. M. I. Okpara
The Hon. the Minister of Land, Mr. M. C. Awgu
The Hon. the Minister of Education, Mr. I. U. Akpabio
The Hon. the Minister of Development, Dr. W. N. Onubogu

The Hon. the Minister of Trade, Mr. I. U. Imeh
 The Hon. the Minister of Transport, Mr. E. P. Okoya
 The Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. E. Emole
 The Hon. the Minister of Industries, Mr. P. O. Ururuka
 The Hon. the Minister of Welfare, Dr. E. A. Esin
 The Hon. the Minister of Labour, Dr. S. E. Imoke

Western Region

His Excellency, the Governor
 The Hon. Chief O. Awolowo, Premier and Minister of Finance
 The Hon. A. M. A. Akinloye, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources
 The Hon. S. O. Awokoya, Minister of Education
 The Hon. E. A. Babalola, Minister of Public Works
 The Hon. A. Enahoro, Minister of Home Affairs
 The Hon. S. O. Ighodaro, Minister of Public Health
 The Hon. Chief Rotimi Williams, Minister of Justice and Local Government
 The Hon. C. D. Akran, Minister of Development
 The Hon. J. F. Odunjo, Minister of Lands
 The Hon' Olagbegi II, Olowo of Owo, Minister without Portfolio
 The Hon. S. Akinsanya, Odemo of Ishara, Minister without Portfolio

Southern Cameroons

The Commissioner of the Cameroons
 The Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons
 The Legal Secretary
 The Financial and Development Secretary
 Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, Local Government, Land Survey and Co-operatives
 Mr. S. A. George, Educational and Medical
 Rev. J. C. Kangsen, Agriculture Forestry and Veterinary
 Mr. S. T. Muna, Public Works

APPENDIX C

The House of Representatives

In addition to the Federal Ministers and the 3 *ex officio* members of the Council of Ministers, the following were members of the House of Representatives:

Northern Region

Mr. H. Oravande Abaagu
 Mallam Rilwanu Abdullahi
 Mallam Abdulkadiri Makama
 Mr. H. M. Adaji
 Mallam Usman Angulu Ahmed
 Mallam Muhammadu Bello
 Alkammawa
 Mallam Ahmadu Babande
 Mallam Zubairu Bamu
 Mallam Mormoni Bazza
 Mallam Muhammed Bello Ajia
 Mallam Muhammadu Bida
 Alhaji Muhammadu, Sarkin Burmi
 Moriki
 Mallam Bello Dandago, Sarkin
 Dawaki

Mallam Abdullahi, Magajin Musawa
 Mallam Abdullahi, Sarkin Eggon
 Mallam Abdu Rahamani
 Alhaji Ahmadu, Sarkin Fulani
 Mr. R. T. Alege
 Mallam Gondo Aluor
 Mr. Jonah Assadugu
 Mallam Nuhu Bamali
 Mallam Muhammadu A. Bayeru
 Mallam Muhammadu Bello, Sarkin
 Paiko
 Mallam Aliyu Bissalla, Ma'ajin Abuja
 Mallam Ahmadu Dan Baba
 Mallam Baba Dan Bappa
 Alhaji Adamu Dan Guguwa
 Mr. Emmanuel Damulak

Mallam B. Baba Daradara
 Mallam Bukar Dipcharima
 Mr. Patrick M. Dokotri
 Mallam Maikano Dutse
 Mallam Ahmadu Fatika
 Alhaji Umaru Gumel
 Mallam Yahaya Gusau
 Mallam Hamza Gombe
 Mallam Hassan Rafindadi
 Mallam Ibrahim Ndabo
 Mallam Isa
 Mallam Bukar Kadi
 Mallam Usmanu Kalgo
 Mallam Umaru Karim
 Mallam Mudi Kazaure
 Mr. P. Lanem Kughur
 Mallam Abdulkadir Maidugu
 Mallam Iro, Sarkin Gabas
 Mallam Muhtari, Sarkin Bai
 Mr. J. C. Obande
 Mr. J. A. G. Ohiani
 Mallam Abba Sadik
 Mallam Usman Sarki, Sardauna Bida
 Mallam Abare Shani
 Mallam Shehu Shagari
 Mallam Maitama Sule
 Alhaji Aminu Rafida
 Mallam Jalo Ubandoma
 Mallam Ibrahim Sangari Usman
 Mallam Maina Waziri
 Mallam Hassan Zuru

Mallam Ahmadu Rufai Daura
 Mallam Gwani Dogo, Ungwar Rimi
 Chief Joseph Yilsu Dimlong
 Mallam Ladan Fari
 Mallam Abubakar Garba
 Mallam Abubakar Gurumpawo
 Alhaji Usman Gwarzo
 Mallam Haruna
 Mallam Musa Hindi
 Mallam Muhammadu, Sarkin Shira
 Mallam Abba Jato
 Mallam Danmale Kaita
 Mallam D. K. Dembe Kanningkon,
 Ungwar Fari
 Mallam Galadima Maikiyari
 Mallam Muazu, Lamido Sokoto
 Mallam Usuman Maitambari
 Mallam Kalia Monguno
 Alhaji Mohamed Munir
 Mr. D. A. Ogbadu
 Mallam S. O. B. Olarewaju
 Mallam Maina Saleh
 Mallam Mohammed Sagir
 Mallam Sule Share
 Mallam Abdu Sule
 Mallam Shagbaor Sarwuan Tarka
 Mallam Muhammadu Ubangari
 Mallam Umaru, Dan Waziri
 Mallam Yakubu Wanka
 Mallam Hassan Yola

Western Region

Mr. F. N. H. Ayeni
 Mr. E. O. Fawole
 Mr. A. A. Ajibola
 Chief I. A. Sodipo
 Oba Adetunji Aiyeola, Afolu II,
 Ewusi of Makun
 Mr. J. M. Johnson
 Mr. L. A. Lawal
 Chief S. L. Akintola
 Mr. E. O. Oyedeji
 Chief E. O. Omolodun
 Mr. R. A. Fani-Kayode
 Mr. T. A. Ajayi
 Chief J. O. Adedipe
 Chief J. S. Olayeye
 Mr. M. A. Ajasin
 Mr. J. M. Udochi
 Chief J. O. Osagie
 Mr. J. I. Izah
 Chief O. Owel

Mr. L. O. Tobun
 Mr. E. O. A. Dada
 Mr. J. A. Akande
 Mr. A. Rosiji
 Mr. T. T. Solaru
 Mr. V. Duro Phillips
 Mr. A. Adeyinka
 Mr. J. G. Adeniran
 Mr. M. A. Sanni
 Mr. D. L. G. Oleteji
 Chief H. O. Davies
 Mr. C. O. Komolafe
 Mr. Z. B. Olokesusi
 Mr. O. Bademosi
 Chief I. S. Popoola
 Mr. G. O. Ebea
 Mr. J. I. G. Onyia
 Mr. E. O. Imafidon
 Mr. N. A. Ezonbodor
 Mr. S. J. Mariere

Eastern Region

Mr. Jaja Wachuku
 Mr. J. U. Udom
 Mr. N. M. Agada

Mr. S. W. Ubani-Ukoma
 Mr. J. O. Igwe
 Mr. B. O. Ikeh

Mr. Aja Nwachuku
 Mr. F. T. Odum
 Mr. Osita Agwuna
 Mr. H. O. Chuku
 Rev. E. S. Bens
 Mr. N. G. Yellowe
 Mr. J. A. Effiong
 Mr. H. O. Akpan-Udo
 Mr. N. N. Onugu
 Mr. S. F. Nwika
 Mr. P. Eleke
 Dr. E. O. Awduche
 Dr. E. Udo Udoma
 Mr. D. N. Abii
 Mr. D. K. Onwenu
 Mr. F. O. Mbadiwe
 Mr. S. J. Una

Mr. J. Mpi
 Mr. D. N. Chukwu
 Mr. F. U. Mbakogu
 Mr. A. E. Ukattah
 Mr. U. O. Ndem
 Mr. J. L. Nsima
 Mr. R. N. Taken
 Mr. D. C. Ugwu
 Mr. D. O. Enang
 Mr. F. E. Offor
 Mr. L. P. Ojukwu
 Mr. P. H. Okolo, M.B.E.
 Mr. E. C. Akwiwu
 Mr. D. E. Okereke
 Mr. G. O. D. Eneh
 Mr. A. J. U. Ekong

Lagos

Mr. T. O. S. Benson

Mr. L. J. Dosunmu

Southern Camerons

Mr. L. S. Fonka
 Mr. J. Mboyam
 Mr. L. A. Ning

Mr. P. A. Aiyuk
 Mr. F. E. Ngale

APPENDIX D

Regional Legislative Houses

NORTHERN REGION

House of Chiefs

The Sultan of Sokoto
 The Aku of Wukari
 The Emir of Kano
 The Emir of Katsina
 The Emir of Dikwa
 The Emir of Gombe
 The Emir of Hadeja
 The Emir of Gumel
 The Emir of Pategi
 The Emir of Muri
 The Emir of Jama'are
 The Emir of Biu
 The Atta of Igala
 The Emir of Lafia
 The Emir of Abuja
 The Chief of Tiv
 The Chief of Birom
 The Chief of Kanam
 The Chief of Kagoro
 The Chief of Dabai
 The Lamido of Adamawa
 The Emir of Ilorin
 The Emir of Kazaure
 The Emir of Keffi
 The Civil Secretary
 The Legal Secretary

The Emir of Zaria
 The Shehu of Bornu
 The Emir of Bauchi
 The Emir of Kontagora
 The Emir of Katagum
 The Emir of Misau
 The Emir of Daura
 The Emir of Agaie
 The Emir of Yauri
 The Emir of Bussa
 The Emir of Fika
 The Emir of Bedde
 The Emir of Nassarawa
 The Emir of Jema'a
 The Chief of Koton Karifi
 The Emir of Wase
 The Chief Wamba
 The Chief of Batta
 The Chief of Kabba
 The Emir of Gwandu
 The Etsu of Nupe
 The Emir of Argungu
 The Etsu of Lapai
 The Chief of Idoma
 The Financial Secretary

House of Assembly

ELECTED MEMBERS:

Ahmadu (Lamdo Mubi)	Bello Malabu
Ibrahim Demsa (Dan Iya)	Idrisu (Tafida)
Muhammadu (Dan Buram)	Adamu (Isarkin Duguri)
Bawa Bulkachuwa	Buba Gombe
Fate Dass	Jauro Gombe
Muhammadu Kabir (Sarkin Sakuwa)	Othman Ja'afar
Abutu Obekpa	Ayilla Yogh
Benjamin Akiga	Cia Aka
Emmanuel Gundu	Pagher Mue
Wuam Gambe	Yogh Agara
Abba Habib	Abba Kyari Kura
Abba Kyari Shuwa	Ibrahim Imam
Muhammadu, O.B.E. (Wazirin Bornu)	Shehu Buhari
Shettima Kashim, M.B.E.	Umara (Ma'aji)
Ahman Pategi (Galadiman Pategi)	Sa'adu Alanamu
Yahaya, O.B.E. (Madawakin Ilorin)	Ali Nagedu
George Ohikere	Patrick Okpanachi
Peter Achimugu	Abubakar (Dokaji)
Ado Bayero	Ado Sanusi
Ahmadu Shehu, O.B.E. (Madakin Kano)	Aliyu (Ma'ajin Gumel)
Ibrahim (Wazirin Gumel)	Ibrahim Musa Gashash
Maiwada	Jibir Daura
Muhammadu Inuwa (Galadiman Kano)	Maje Abdullahi Bayero (Magajin Malam)
Muhammadu (Madakin Hadejia)	Muhammadu (Magajin Garin Kazaure)
Muhammadu Sani, M.B.E. (Sarkin Shanu)	Nabegu
Sambo (Chiroman Hadejia)	Sani Ngogo (Wakilin Waje)
Uba Ringim	Umaru Dan Madaki
Yusufu (Gladiman Hadejia)	Abdulumuni
Isa Kaita	Muhammadu Bashir (Wamban Daura)
Muhammadu Danmallam (Sarkin Tsafta)	Muhammadu Dodo (Karamin Alkali)
Othman Ladan Baki	Muhammadu Sada Nadada (S. Sullubawa)
Umaru Audi (Sarkin Malamai)	Abdu Anace (Magajin Garin Kontagora)
Aliyu, O.B.E. (Makaman Bida)	Umaru Audi (Sarkin Malamai)
Hassan Abuja (Makama Karami)	David Lot
Auta Anza Nizam	Moses Nyang Rwang
Michael Abdu Buba	Abubakar (Alkalin Alkalai)
Patrick Fom	Ahmadu, C.B.E. (Sardauna)
Abubakar, M.B.E. (Madawaki)	Bawa Yelwa
Aliyu (Magajin Gari)	Ibrahim (Magajin Garin Argungu)
Ibrahim Gusau (Sarkin Malamai)	Muhammadu Bello (Magajin Rafin Gwandu)
Junaidu (Waziri)	Muhammadu Sani Dingyadi (Makama)
Muhammadu Maccido (Sarkin Kudun Mafara)	Sulaimanu (Sarkin Kudun Gusau)
Muhammadu Tureta (Turaki)	Muhammadu Sani Maigamo (Wambai)
Sa'adu (Ubandoma)	Sanusi (Sarkin Yaki)
Aliyu (Turaki)	
Sambo (Sarkin Fada)	

SPECIAL MEMBERS:

Major H. E. Wilson	S. O. James, Esq.
Mallam Usman Nadanko	M. Dauda Haruna Kwai
J. B. Davies, Esq.	F. E. Okonkwo, Esq.
Alhaji Sani Giwa	Iliya Alin Esq.
A. T. Jourdain, Esq.	A. E. Olowosulu, Esq.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS:

The Civil Secretary	The Legal Secretary
The Financial Secretary	

EASTERN REGION

House of Assembly

ELECTED MEMBERS:

Mr. N. W. Abengowe, M.H.A.	Mr. O. U. Afiah
Chief G. N. Agbasiere	Mr. E. A. Agim
Mr. D. E. Akilo	Mr. S. T. Akpan
Mr. D. O. Aligwekwe	Mr. S. N. Alo
Chief N. N. Anyika	Mr. N. L. P. Apreala
Mr. O. Arikpo	Mr. E. Ashirim-Unosi
Mr. E. Chidolue	Mr. A. O. Chikwendu
Mr. E. A. Chime	Mr. A. J. Ekpe
Mr. E. U. Eronini	Chief N. Essien
Mr. J. E. Eyo	Mr. E. O. Eyo
Rev. M. N. Ibe	Mr. J. O. Ihekwoaba
Mr. A. Ikoku, O.B.E.	Mr. F. E. Ikpeme
Mr. A. U. A. Inyang	Mr. E. Ita
Mr. O. O. Ita	Mr. R. O. Iwuagwu
Mr. S. E. K. Iwueke	Mr. D. M. Mbaka
Mr. D. A. Nnaji	Mr. V. A. Nwankwo
Mr. N. Nweze	Mr. J. H. E. Nwuke
Mr. M. U. Obayi	Mr. G. E. Okeke
Mr. P. N. Okeke	Mr. O. Oketa
Mr. G. I. Oko	Mr. K. J. N. Okpokam
Mr. B. C. Okwu	Chief U. Onu-Chima
Chief S. E. Onukogu	Mr. N. O. Onwudiwe
Chief A. N. Onyiuke	Rev. M. D. Opara
Chief M. W. Ubani	Mr. R. O. Ukuta
Mr. R. U. Umo-Inyang, M.B.E.	Mr. J. O. Umolu
Mr. P. G. Warmate	

WESTERN REGION

House of Chiefs

The Alake of Abeokuta	The Obi of Aboh
The Otota of Abraka	The Ewi of Ado
The Obi of Agbor	The Bale of Ajilete
The Otaru of Auchi	The Oloja of Aye
The Iyase of Benin	The Oba of Benin
The Olutse of Warri	The Timi of Ede
The Onogie of Ekpon	The Onotuku of Obiaruku
The Onogie of Ewohimi	The Oniba of Iba
The Olubadan of Ibadan	The Balogun of Ibadan
The Onibeju of Ibeju	The Oba of Iboro
The Olojudo of Iddo-Faboro	The Oni of Ife
The Awujale of Ijebu-Ode	The Orimolusi of Ijebu-Igbo
The Akarigbo of Ijebu-Remo	The Elegunsen of Ikate
The Abodi of Ikale, Ikoya	The Ayangbunrin of Ikorodu
The Alara of Ilara	The Lejoka of Ilesha
The Owa of Ilesha	The Orangun of Ila
The Osolu of Irewe	The Odemo of Ishara
The Apesin of Itoko	The Oshile of Oke-Ona
The Olokpe of Okpe	The Olomuo of Omuo
The Oshemawe of Ondo	High Chief Sashere of Ondo
The Spokesman of Operemor	The Ataoja of Oshogbo
The Olowo of Owo	The Alafin of Oyo
The Ona-Aka of Oyo	The Pere of Tarakri
The Odion of Usere	The Olu of Warri

WESTERN REGION

House of Assembly

Mr. M. Aboderin
 Mr. D. S. Adegbenro
 Mr. I. A. Adelodun
 Rev. S. A. Adeyefa
 Mr. M. F. Agidee
 Mrs. R. I. Aiyedun
 Mr. A. S. Akande
 Mr. D. T. Akinbiyi
 Mr. S. Akinola
 Mr. J. G. Ako
 Mr. V. I. Amadasun
 The Hon. S. O. Awokoya
 Mr. F. O. Awosika
 Rev. S. A. Banjo
 Chief G. A. Deko
 Mr. G. E. Ekwejunor-Etchie
 The Hon. A. Enahoro
 Mr. J. O. Fadahunsi
 Rev. D. T. Fagbohun
 Bishop G. M. Fisher
 Mr. S. O. Hassan
 Mr. A. A. Ilo
 Mr. S. O. Lanlehin
 Mr. A. B. P. Martins
 Alhaji M. Muktari
 Chief Y. Numa
 Mr. J. O. Odigie
 Chief T. A. Odutola
 Chief J. A. Ogedengbe
 Mr. J. A. O. Ogunmuyiwa
 Chief W. F. Oki
 Mr. S. O. Ola
 Mr. D. K. Olumofin
 Mr. R. A. Olusa
 Mr. F. Oputa-Otutu
 Mr. A. Orisaremi
 Mr. J. O. Osuntokun
 Mr. J. O. Oyewole
 Mr. M. S. Sowole
 Mr. C. A. Tewe
 Mr. F. H. Utomi

Omoba A. Adedamola
 Mr. I. A. Adejare
 Mr. S. A. Adeoba
 Mr. J. O. Adigun
 Alhaji A. T. Ahmed
 Rev. J. Ade Ajayi
 Mr. Akerele
 The Hon. A. M. A. Akinloye
 Mr. S. A. Akinyemi
 The Hon. Chief C. D. Akran
 Mr. T. A. Amao
 The Hon. O. Awolowo
 The Hon. E. A. Babalola
 Chief S. A. Daramola
 S. L. Edu
 Mr. C. N. Ekwuyasi
 Mr. S. Eyitayo
 Chief D. A. Fafunmi
 Mr. W. J. Falaiye
 Alhaji S. O. Gbodamosi
 The Hon. S. O. Ighodaro
 Mr. A. U. Jibunoh
 Mr. S. A. Lucky-Job
 Mr. K. S. Y. Momoh
 Mr. P. B. Nicketien
 Chief J. A. O. Odebiyi
 The Hon. Chief J. F. Odunjo
 Mr. A. O. Agedengbe
 Mr. S. O. Ogundipe
 Chief S. I. Ogunwale
 Mr. F. O. Okuntola
 Mr. S. O. Olagbaju
 Mr. H. V. A. Olunloyo
 Chief G. B. Ometan
 Mr. J. A. Oroge
 Mr. D. C. Osadebay
 Mr. J. E. Otobo
 Chief Arthur Prest
 Mr. P. K. Tabiowo
 Chief F. M. S. Tsekiri
 Mr. J. A. Woye

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

House of Assembly

Mr. J. M. Bokwe
 Mr. V. T. Lainjo
 Mr. S. E. Ncha
 Mr. J. N. Nsame
 Mr. S. Asungna Foto
 Mformi
 Mr. J. Manga Williams

Mr. J. N. Foncha
 Mr. E. K. Martin
 Mr. J. T. Ndze
 Mr. F. A. Sone
 Mr. A. N. Jua
 Mr. M. T. Monju

APPENDIX E

Assignment of responsibilities to members of the Council of Ministers

MINISTER	MATTERS	DEPARTMENT	TITLE
The Honourable Mallam Abubakar Tafawa Balewa	Railways. Trunk Roads (including traffic thereon). Maritime shipping and navigation (including relations with the Nigerian Ports Authority). Water-power. Water from sources affecting more than one Region or a Region and the Southern Cameroons. Federal Public Works, Archives, Antiquities and Federal Museums. National monuments.	Nigerian Railway. Public Works Department.	Minister of Transport and Works.
The Honourable K.O. Mbadiwe, M.H.R.	Posts, telegraphs and telephones, including Post Office Savings Banks. Wireless communications (other than broadcasting and television). Meteorology. Aviation.	Posts and Telegraphs Department. Department of Civil Aviation. Meteorological Service.	Minister of Communications and Aviation.
The Honourable Mallam Muhammadu Ribadu	Acquisition and tenure of land for Federal purposes. Land in Lagos. Town-planning in Lagos. National Parks. Federal land-surveys. Mines and minerals (including relations with the Nigerian Coal Corporation). Electricity (including relations with the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria). Gas.	Land Department. Survey Department. Geological Survey Department. Mines Department.	Minister of Land, Mines and Power.

NAME	POST	DEPARTMENT	TITLE
The Honourable Adegoke Adelabu, M.H.R.	<p>Agricultural, forestry and veterinary research.</p> <p>Animal health in Lagos.</p> <p>Fisheries research.</p> <p>Fisheries development in Lagos.</p> <p>Federal institutions of higher education.</p> <p>Education in Lagos.</p> <p>Medical research.</p> <p>Health services in Lagos.</p> <p>Dangerous drugs.</p> <p>Chemical services.</p> <p>Pharmacy.</p> <p>Quarantine.</p> <p>Registration of births, deaths and marriages in Lagos.</p>	<p>Department of Agriculture.</p> <p>Forestry Department.</p> <p>Veterinary Department.</p> <p>Education Department.</p> <p>Department of Medical Services.</p>	Minister of Natural Resources and Social Services.
		<p>Trade and commerce among the Regions, the Southern Cameroons and Lagos.</p> <p>External trade.</p> <p>Commercial and industrial monopolies.</p> <p>Companies.</p> <p>Copyright.</p> <p>Industrial development.</p> <p>Industrial research.</p> <p>Insolvency.</p> <p>Insurance.</p> <p>Patents, trade marks, designs and merchandise marks.</p> <p>Registration of business names.</p> <p>Relations with the Nigerian Central Marketing Board.</p> <p>Weights and measures.</p>	Minister of Trade and Industry.
The Honourable R. A. Njoku M.H.R.	<p>Labour including industrial Relations, trade Unions and Welfare of labour.</p> <p>Social Welfare in Lagos.</p> <p>Co-operative Societies in Lagos.</p> <p>Workmen's compensation.</p>	<p>Department of Commerce and Industries.</p> <p>Department of Marketing and Exports.</p>	Minister of Labour and Welfare.
The Honourable Chief Festus Sam Okotie-Eboh, M.H.R.		<p>Department of Labour.</p> <p>Co-operative Department.</p> <p>Social Welfare Service.</p>	

Ex Officio members of the Council of Ministers

OFFICE	MATTERS	DEPARTMENT
The Chief Secretary of the Federation.	Aliens.	Nigeria Police. Federal Information Service. Nigerian Broadcasting Service. Prisons Department.
	Citizenship of Nigeria.	
	Deportation.	
	Defence.	
	External Affairs.	
	Immigration and Emigration.	
	Passports and visas.	
	Police.	
	Public Relations.	
	Public Service.	
The Attorney-General of the Federation.	Broadcasting and television.	Federal Administrator-General's Department. Legal Department.
	Commissions of enquiry.	
	Movement of persons between Regions, the Southern Cameroons and Lagos.	
	Prisons.	
	Public safety and public order.	
	Sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.	
	Peace, order and good government of Lagos with respect to any matter res- ponsibility for which is not assigned to any other member of the Council of Ministers.	
	Federal Legislature and Executive.	
	Matters connected with the administration of Justice.	
	Administration of Estates.	
The Financial Secretary of the Federation.	Evidence.	Treasury Department. Customs and Excise Department. Inland Revenue Depart- ment. Department of Statistics. Federal Printing and Stationery Department.
	Trustees.	
	Federal Accounts.	
	Banks and Banking.	
	Bills of exchange and promissory notes.	
	External borrowing and internal borrowing for Federal purposes.	
	Census.	
	Currency, coinage and legal tender.	
	Customs and excise.	
	Exchange control.	
	Pensions and gratuities.	
	Public debt.	
	Income Tax.	
	Statistics.	
	Enemy property.	
	Royalties.	
	Printing Gazettes and Legislation.	
	Typewriter and Stationery Supply.	
	General Printing and Publishing for Federal Government.	

APPENDIX F

Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes, Actual Expenditure 31st March 1955

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		£
D1174 & A	Meteorological Services . . .	15,978
D1654 & A	Aviation . . .	24,496
D1482	Broadcasting Service . . .	245,977
D2240	Agriculture . . .	4,493
D2241	Building Staff, Plant and Vehicles . .	39,926
D2242 & A	Development Officers . . .	6,950
D2243	Education (General) . . .	3,413
D2244	Education (Technical) . . .	59,468
D2245	Forestry . . .	10,212
D2246	Leprosy Control . . .	7,503
D2247	Medical and Health Services . . .	48,566
D2248	Rural Training Centre . . .	12,891
D2249	Textiles . . .	16,653
D2250	Veterinary . . .	27,399
D2251	Rural Water Supplies . . .	5,632
D2252	Fisheries . . .	20,314
—	Regional Schemes . . .	1,283,287*
	<i>Research Schemes</i>	
R146	Linguistic Research . . .	87
R140A & B	West African Institute of Trypanosomiasis Research . . .	18,452
R382	West African Institute of Virus Research	10,138
R443A & B	Field Study of Nomadic Fulani . .	80
R471 & A	Maize Rust Disease in West Africa .	12,065
R514	Rice Research . . .	20,538
R566	West African Council for Medical Research . . .	61,041
R574/D2086	Veterinary Research Facilities . .	3,470

*Responsibility for the administration of the regionalised sections of C.D.&W. schemes was transferred to Regional Governments during the year.

OVERSEA EDUCATION

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL
OF EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENTS AND
RESEARCH IN TROPICAL AND
SUB-TROPICAL AREAS

Each issue contains articles and notes on the fascinating educational problems which are being solved by British teachers in the tropics, with reviews of new publications.

Four pages of illustrations are included in each number.

2s. 0d. per copy

(By post 2s. 4d.)

Annual Subscription 9s. 4d. including postage

Obtainable from

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

*at the addresses on cover page iii
or through any bookseller*

Journal of African Administration

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL
FOR THE DISCUSSION
OF PROBLEMS
AND DEVELOPMENTS
IN THE
AFRICAN COLONIES

Price 2s. 6d. By post 2s. 10d.

Annual subscription 11s. 4d.

including postage

Obtainable from

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses on cover page iii

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL OFFICE

A Selection of Publications

THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES
1956-1957

The Annual Report of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Parliament on Britain's dependent territories.

(Cmnd. 195)

7s. By post 7s. 7d.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION

The Report and Accounts for 1956 of the central body responsible for administering financial aid for commercial projects in the Colonial territories.

(H.C. 151)

3s. By post 3s. 4d.

COLONIAL RESEARCH 1955-1956

Reports of the

Colonial Research Council.

Colonial Products Council.

Colonial Social Science Research Council.

Colonial Medical Research Committee.

Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health, and Forestry Research.

Colonial Insecticides Committee.

Colonial Economic Research Committee.

Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Research Committee.

Colonial Fisheries Advisory Committee.

Director Anti-Locust Research Centre.

Research Matters not covered by the above Reports of the Specialist Advisory Bodies.

(Cmnd. 52)

10s. By post 10s. 9d.

Obtainable from

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

*at the addresses on cover page iii
or through any bookseller*



Other Publications in the Series

ANNUAL REPORTS

BASUTOLAND	GIBRALTAR	N. RHODESIA
BECHUANALAND	HONG KONG	NYASALAND
PROTECTORATE	JAMAICA	SARAWAK
BR. GUIANA	KENYA	SIERRA LEONE
BR. HONDURAS	MAURITIUS	SINGAPORE
BRUNEI	NIGERIA	SWAZILAND
CYPRUS	N. BORNEO	TRINIDAD
FIJI		UGANDA

BIENNIAL REPORTS

ADEN	FALKLAND IS.	ST. HELENA
ANTIGUA	GAMBIA	ST. LUCIA
BAHAMAS	GILBERT AND	ST. VINCENT
BARBADOS	ELLICE IS.	SEYCHELLES
BERMUDA	GRENADA	SOMALILAND
BR. SOLOMON IS.	MONTSERRAT	TONGA
BR. VIRGIN IS.	NEW HEBRIDES	TURKS AND
CAYMAN IS.	ST. KITTS-NEVIS	CAICOS IS.
DOMINICA	-ANGUILLA	ZANZIBAR

A standing order for selected Reports or for the complete series will be accepted by any one of the Bookshops of H.M. Stationery Office at these addresses :

York House, Kingsway, London W.C.2

423 Oxford Street, London W.1

13a Castle Street, Edinburgh 2

39 King Street, Manchester 2

2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3

109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff

Tower Lane, Bristol 1

80 Chichester Street, Belfast

A deposit of £9 (nine pounds) should accompany standing orders for the complete series.

Orders may also be placed through any bookseller

